

PHILIPS
PHOTOFLUX
FLASHBULBS



CHINA



Established 1845

MAIL

RELAX IN **DAKS**
THE FAMOUS COMPANY
IN ACTION TROUSERS
Whiteaways

No. 36548

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1956.

Price 20 Cents

COMMENT OF THE DAY

Lancashire's 'Case'

IT might perhaps be churlish to take up a distinguished guest on what might have been a casual, unconsidered remark, but the subject of the Colony's cotton exports to the United Kingdom is one on which so many unnecessary, thoughtless and thoroughly ignorant statements have been made that every opportunity should be taken to correct the multitude of false impressions that prevail.

In an airport interview on Saturday, Lord Selkirk said Lancashire had "a very strong case" for attacking Hongkong's cotton industry. He said the Lancashire cotton industry was a very old trade and many people had been hard hit there. He also said Lancashire felt very strongly about competition from Hongkong exports.

FIRST of all it should be said that as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and doubtless under pressure from more mill owners than Mr Cyril Lord who are incensed at his visit to Japan, some statement had to be made about the Hongkong industry. What it implies—if anything—is more difficult to say.

Was this a compromise meaningless remark made as a sop to Lancashire or does it mean the British Government is bending round to the view that the Home industry needs some protection against cheap imports. Probably, only the former, but this Colony would welcome an assurance from the President of the Board of Trade that no restrictions or quota systems are being planned. Lord Selkirk said Lancashire has a strong case for attacking our cotton industry. That may appear a mild, inoffensive remark for a Lancashire minister to make—but it will win little sympathy or respect here. Why does our industry deserve criticism? Because employment conditions here are different and wages quite considerably lower? Because our industry is more resourceful and apparently more progressive? Or because it works 147.66 hours a week against England's 36.87, incidentally the lowest in the world?

IF Lancashire is so concerned about the effect of Hongkong imports to say nothing of India's—how can it so complacently accept one shift a day and a 40 or 44-hour working week in most of its mills? How can this Colony feel any sympathy for Lancashire when the cardinal requirements in the rehabilitation of British industry generally—wage restraint and longer working hours—are regarded as things of the past?

The main difference between Hongkong and Lancashire is that the industry here is prepared to make sacrifices to survive; one is a higher standard of living which all our workers would welcome. Also we have to pay for our imports with exports. Last year we took from Britain \$441 million worth of goods—and exported back a little more than half that value. Restrict our cotton exports—and quite apart from the objectionable principle of erecting barriers of any kind in Commonwealth trade—this Colony has to find other means of paying for indispensable British imports.

Also if the principle of restrictions is established against one kind of import, it may not stop there. That is the greatest danger. But the point that needs drumming in is that if this Colony's textile exports to Britain were completely banned tomorrow, it would not make any appreciable difference to Lancashire's problems, so relatively small are Hongkong's commitments. For these reasons, we deprecate ilconsidered statements about our cotton industry.

Pipeline As Substitute For Canal, Proposal

Paris, Sept. 23.

France is studying a revolutionary plan to pipe Middle East oil through Israel, thus by-passing both the Suez Canal and the Cape routes, it was disclosed today.

M. Maurice Lemaire, French Secretary of State and a life-long transport specialist, told the French Cabinet yesterday the best way to avoid the Canal would be to build a pipeline through Israel from the Red Sea port Toeilath to the Mediterranean port of Haiffa.

Lemaire said the pipeline would be some 400 kilometres long, but could probably use some Israeli pipe lines already built near Haiffa.

He said this could be done fairly quickly and would solve the problem of oil as well as the problem of the Canal.

"Of course we would still be ready to use the Canal if President Nasser would make it possible for us," he said. But at the same time it would solve the major economic issue of a strike of keep the Western countries supplied with vital oil. It would even be cheaper than either the 171 km-long Canal or the Cape routes.

He said the French Cabinet which decided yesterday to bring the Suez Canal affair to the United Nations Security Council also studied his plan.

M. Lemaire did not elaborate on the political angles of his plan—namely whether Israel would accept such a pipeline through its territory and especially whether Arab countries would be willing to have their oil go through Israel instead of the Egyptian Canal.—United Press.

Archaeologists Machinegunned By Jordanians: Three Killed

Jerusalem, Sept. 23.

Jordanian soldiers opened fire with machineguns on a party of 250 archaeologists, students and foreign visitors today, killing three persons and wounding 19.

Israel immediately lodged a complaint with the United Nations Truce Supervision Organisation. Eyewitnesses said the attack was unprovoked and came after delegates to the 12th annual convention of the Exploration Society had been standing in full view of the Arab machinegun posts for at least half an hour.

They were hearing an explanation of the recent excavations near the settlement. The delegates were crowded on top of the domed reservoir, listening to an explanation describing the wall of the neolithic city which has been uncovered.

Four Bursts

Close to the reservoir is a Greek Orthodox monastery which is now a Jordan Army fort. Eyewitnesses saw four Jordanian soldiers standing on the ridge in front of the monastery, then four bursts of machinegun fire smacked into the crowd.

There was no panic, but several persons fell to the ground. Others took cover near the reservoir and behind cars. Eyewitnesses saw an old man walking off the reservoir, holding his side and saying calmly, "I've been wounded."

UN observers appeared 90 minutes after the shooting and took evidence from those present, including four French monks of the Pontifical Biblical Institute at Notre Dame Monastery.—United Press.

Fit Of Madness

Jerusalem, Sept. 23. Jordan today informed the United Nations Truce Commission that a Jordanian soldier was taken by a fit of madness and fired on a group of people in the Hamat Rachel sector.

The Jordan statement said that the soldier was immediately taken to a hospital for a mental examination. Israel military circles in Tel-Aviv tonight maintained that investigation would show that "not one mad soldier, but at least two fully manned machineguns" opened fire on the group.—France-Press.

State Of Emergency Declared

Salisbury, Sept. 23.

A state of emergency has been declared in Southern Rhodesia by the Governor, Vice-Admiral Sir Peveril Williams-Powlett, because of a threatened strike of African railwaymen in the Colony due to start at midnight tonight.

The Governor signed the proclamation late tonight, under a public order act, declaring the state of emergency was necessary because it appeared "that action of certain African employees of the Rhodesian railways in threatening to strike as from midnight is of such a nature and on such an extensive scale as to be likely to interfere with the maintenance of transport services rendered by Rhodesian railways in the Colony."—Reuters.

GRIVAS TELLS FRENCH, 'I'LL TAKE YOUR GUNS'

Two Canberra Bombers In Collision

Lima, Sept. 23.

A mid-air jet bomber collision resulted in two deaths here today. The aircraft, British Canberra night bombers bought by the Peruvian Air Force a few months ago, collided at a low altitude early this afternoon.

One plane plummeted to earth, killing both occupants, but the other managed to crashland at Lima's civilian airport.

Apparently there was no serious injury to the two men in the second plane. One plane burst into flames after the collision and crashed near the civilian airport. The other, unable to lower its landing gear, bellylanded on the field.

The dead aviators were Captain Cesar Turco and Lieutenant Antonio Babenna.

The Air Force announced that it would conduct an investigation.—United Press.

Rioting And Arson Newspaper Building DESTROYED

La Paz, Bolivia, Sept. 23.

After a night of rioting and arson, for which the Bolivian government blamed the main opposition party, the Bolivian Socialist Falange, the capital was today slowly settling down to normal life again. By dawn public transport was running.

But there were many smoking ruins. Both the offices and printing works of the official newspaper, La Nacion, were completely destroyed, the estimated loss being put at 500 million bolivianos. Two journalists and two of the technical staff were hurt.

The fire in La Nacion building reached the floor occupied by the United States Organisation CARE (Co-operative for American Remittances to Europe), famous for its food parcels service to the needy. There were some material losses.

"HUNGER MARCH"

It is expected that President Herman Siles Zuazo will summon parliament to meet today or tomorrow, to adopt measures to ensure the maintenance of public order.

The trouble started yesterday evening, when a crowd of demonstrators staged a "hunger march" through the capital to protest against the high cost of living.

The crowds later attacked the buildings of the transit authority, the state radio, and La Nacion, setting fire to them. A group supporting the government, out for reprisals, set fire to a small building in which the Falange leader, Senor Oscar Urzua de la Vega, and his supporters were in the habit of meeting.—Reuters.

Cypriot Rebel Leader Also Gives An Assurance

Nicosia, Sept. 23.

French servicemen in Cyprus reported today that General Grivas—reputed leader of the Eoka organisation had warned them his terrorist followers would never attack them but would take their guns if they had the chance.

Hundreds of French airmen were allowed into Limassol today for their first mass leave since arriving in Cyprus by British agreement in case of Middle East troubles.

All were unarmed. Some told reporters that last Friday their commanding officer called them on parade in their Akrotiri camp nearby and told them he had received a letter from General Grivas.

Grivas said he would never attack any French servicemen but that if Eoka members got the chance they would try to obtain guns from the French.

GIVEN A TEST

The French servicemen added that their commanding officer had stated he had received an assurance from General Grivas—who had claimed an acquaintance with Marshal Alphonse Juin, retiring C-in-C allied land, sea, air forces in Central Europe—that French forces could go about freely without danger. The commanding officer said he would place this assurance to the test today.

"The CO allowed us to come to Limassol unarmed and asked us to give our impressions of the experiment to our officers tonight," the servicemen said. They added that the experiment followed sustained complaints by all at Akrotiri that food was bad, the weather was hot, there was no entertainment and that Limassol was out of bounds.

NO NEWSPAPERS

The airmen also told reporters that British guards were around their camp at Akrotiri and that Cyprus newspapers were not made accessible to the camp.

Tonight, Limassol, called the "Peltis of Cyprus" as the island's gayest town, was still full of hundreds of Frenchmen talking, joking, drinking and backslapping with Cypriots who said they hoped the CO's experiment would prove successful. Coffee shops and bars were full of Frenchmen who were offered drinks and food by Cypriots. Many had earlier been asked into Cypriot homes for lunch on the lines of the traditional hospitality offered to British troops during the war.—Reuters.

SOLDIER KILLED

Nicosia, Sept. 23. A British soldier was killed tonight by an explosion while troops were investigating a terrorist cave at Aylaphia, three miles north of Limassol.—Reuters.

Murder Charge Proceedings Against Soldier Open

Committal proceedings started before Mr Derek Cons at Kowloon this morning in the case of Pte Raymond Frederick Shepherd, 26, of the Army Catering Corps, charged with the murder of his wife.

Shepherd, whose home town is Nottingham, is alleged to have murdered Irene May Shepherd, nee Whitehead, on or about July 31 in room 309 Melbourne Apartments, Kowloon Road.

Medical evidence this morning showed that death was due to asphyxiation by strangulation. Inspector K. F. Bodie is for the Prosecution. Major J. Smith-Hughes of the Army Legal Service is present for the accused.

The first witness was Dr Pang Teng-chung, Police pathologist, attached to Police Headquarters. He testified that at 2.35 p.m., on July 31 he carried out a post mortem examination on the deceased's body.

Neck Bruised

The body was that of a well-built and nourished European woman, five feet seven inches in height. Rigor mortis had already set in. The ears and fingers were blue. There were pin-point bleeding spots over the outer aspects of both eyelids. Old signs of pregnancy were present.

Dr Pang said the front of the neck showed bruising just below the Adam's apple and on both sides of it. There was an abrasion mark three-quarter of an inch by one-fifth of an inch wide on the right side of the neck, just above the bruising.

There was a small scratch mark just below the neck, on the chest wall. There was another small scratch mark above the left collar-bone, near the mid-line.

Internal examination showed there was bruising of the left muzzles on the neck, on the left side. The base of the tongue showed pin-point bleeding spots. The upper part of the wind-pipe also contained pin-point bleeding spots.

White Patch

The lungs, Dr Pang said, contained a few pin-point bleeding spots on the surface. There was an old scar on the tip of the left lung. The heart contained a white patch over the surface. The heart chamber contained dark-coloured blood. There was a thickening of the valve of the left chamber of the heart.

The stomach was empty. No particular smell was detected. The skull and brain showed no injuries. The blood was of the group "O".

Dr Pang said that in his opinion death was from asphyxiation by strangulation. In his opinion, he said, the woman died in the early hours of July 31, about 4 a.m.

At 4.10 p.m. on August 3, witnesses continued, he received five sealed packages. They contained a bed-cover, a bed-sheet, a night-dress, a pair of silk slippers and a blue cloth belt. (Contd. on back page, Col. 5)

AMBITIOUS 5-YEAR PLAN FOR MALTA

Valetta, Sept. 24.

Malta's Premier, Mr Dom Mintoff, will outline an ambitious five-year plan for the island's development to the British economic mission which starts work today (Monday).

The commission, headed by economist Sir George Schuster, was appointed by the British Government after Mr Mintoff flew to London earlier this month to discuss Malta's economic difficulties.

The Maltese Government is officially standing by its claims that it needs at least £8,000,000 sterling a year from Britain to keep the island on its feet, but sources close to the Government say that the demand may be reduced to £5,500,000—about two and a quarter million more than at present.

The British Government made an emergency grant of £750,000 to Malta after Mr Mintoff's London talks and promised another £250,000 later this year. This means, in effect, that the Maltese are asking for little more than an extra £1,000,000, and sources close to the Maltese and British Governments are confident of a satisfactory solution to the present talks.

FIVE-YEAR PLAN

Mr Mintoff is expected to urge that the extra money is vital to the implementation of the projected five-year plan, which aims at making the island at least partly economically independent.

The plan includes a scheme to develop light industries of the type which require little raw material and much labour, such as watches and electrical goods. It is believed that Mr Mintoff is ready to grant an initial "tax holiday" to encourage firms to establish plants on the island.

An afforestation scheme to increase the island's water supply and expand agriculture, which is at present struggling for lack of adequate irrigation, is also included in the plan.

Mr Mintoff is also believed to be anxious to reduce emigration to about half the present rate of 10,000 a year, so that young skilled people will not be lost to the Maltese economy.

The economic commission is expected to remain here for about three weeks before making recommendations to the British Government.—China Mail Special.

FIAT 600 multipla
SIX-SEATER

An extraordinary ingenious six-seater.

A truly vast space for the carriage of baggage or merchandise ON SHOW AT

Regent Motors
18 King's Road. Tel: 77-3282 & 70981

KING'S PRINCESS

AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M. || AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.30 & 9.40 P.M.

TO-DAY



Added: "SHERREE & LORI" Dancing Team on Stage.
Also: Vocalist MISS IDA CHONG

QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M. || AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.30 & 9.40 P.M.

SHOWING TO-DAY



COMING "LOST CONTINENT"

HOOVER: LIBERTY

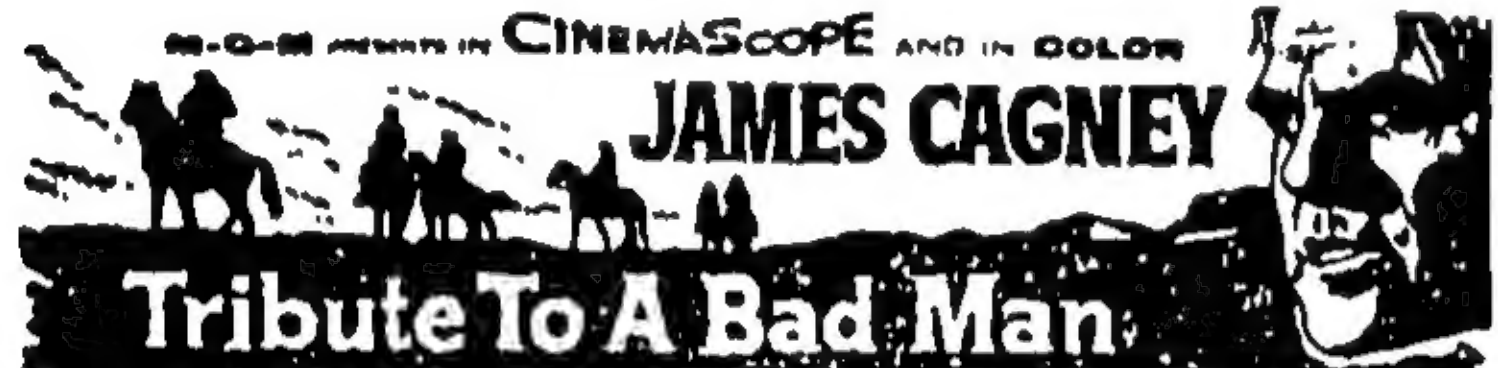
CAUSEWAY BAY TEL. 72371 KOWLOON TEL. 60140, 60240

TO-DAY

AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.30 & 9.40 P.M.



WITH PERSPECTA STEREOGRAPHIC SOUND
COMING SOON



NEW YORK GREAT WORLD

Causeway Bay, Tel. 78721, 78155 Kowloon, Tel. 53500

4 SHOWS TO-DAY

AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

"SPRING BLOSSOMS REVUE"

Starring Chang Ye Hon • Li Ying

In Eastman Colour

A Chinese Picture in Mandarin Dialogue

ROXY & BROADWAY

SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.



COMING ATTRACTION



CAPITOL RITZ

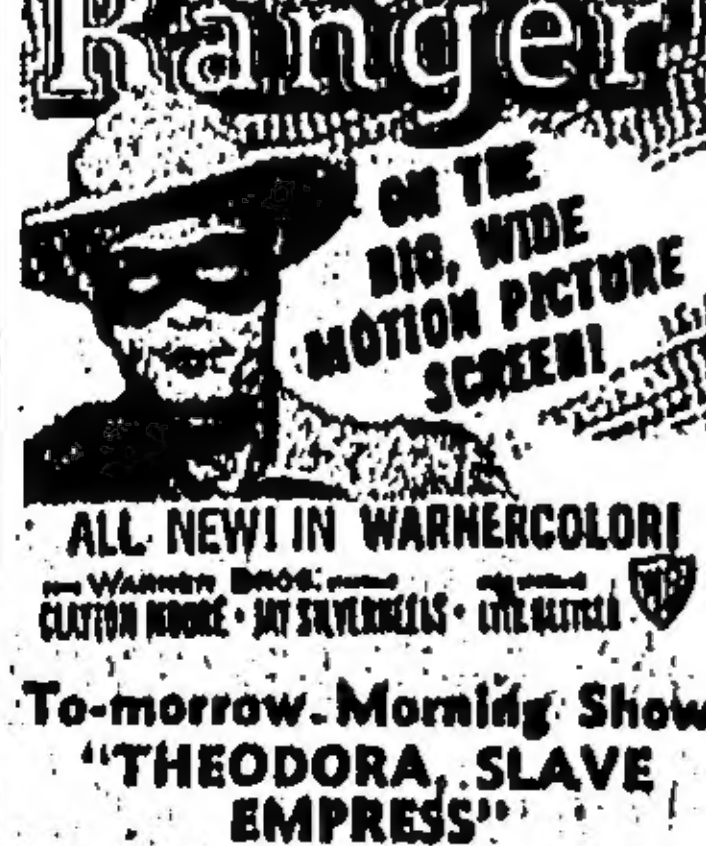
SHOWING TO-DAY

Special Times:
AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.30 & 9.40 P.M.



SHOWING TO-DAY

AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.



BRITAIN'S ATTEMPT TO CURB INFLATION CITED

Washington, Sept. 23.
The International Monetary Fund in its annual report published today cites Britain as an outstanding instance of the use of financial measures to curb inflation instead of restricting imports.

The report said the measures taken by Britain last year did not result in uncontrolled restriction on either trade or capital movement but, at most, produced a slowing of progress toward convertibility and liberalisation.

General Ly, industrial countries should be able to avoid any substantial deterioration in their present reasonably favourable payments positions, the report went on.

Britain was less by more serious difficulties than most other industrial countries, but there was no reason to doubt that a continuation of prudent policies would enable gradual progress to be made. But the balance of payments prospects for some of the primary producing countries might be somewhat less assured.

Egyptian Trade

The Fund's report prepared in June, was published here today for the opening of this week's annual meeting of the Fund and of the World Bank. Egypt's trade balance deteriorated because of a sharp rise in imports, partly for government-sponsored development projects, the report went on. A sharp drain on the reserves followed, which continued into this year.

But Egypt by using transferable sterling facilities, was able to reduce the drain on its Egyptian pounds at depreciated rates. The report went on to make these further points: Expectations of recent years suggested there could be cautious optimism about the possibility of avoiding severe depressions and of checking fluctuations in world economic activity.

Depression Fears

Fears of a depression in the United States with repercussions on the rest of the world, derived from prewar experience, have not been borne out during the postwar years.

Wider uses of transferable sterling and of the partly convertible West German mark have been important factors in the continued movement towards a free system of international payments. The convertibility of sterling has been widely regarded as a crucial element in any further formal move toward convertibility for other currencies.

The volume of trade between industrial countries last year increased by about 18 per cent but their imports from primary producing countries rose by only 6 or 7 per cent.

The share of primary producing countries in world trade has been falling for some years, because of the growth of synthetic raw materials and the expansion of agricultural production in industrial countries.

Farm Surpluses

Export disposals of farm surpluses by the US Government jumped from about 375 million dollars (about £133, 600,000 sterling) in 1954 to 1,045 million dollars (about £372 million sterling) in 1955 and a still higher figure in the year ended June 1956. These disposals helped the recipient countries but made difficulties for some competing agricultural exporters.

Expenditures abroad by the US Government in recent years have been much more stable than either the flow of international private capital or the export earnings of some raw material exporters. No abrupt decline seems likely in the aggregate sums provided by the US Government to the rest of the world.

Capital Movement

Recent experience is not very encouraging for the equilibrating role of private capital movements.

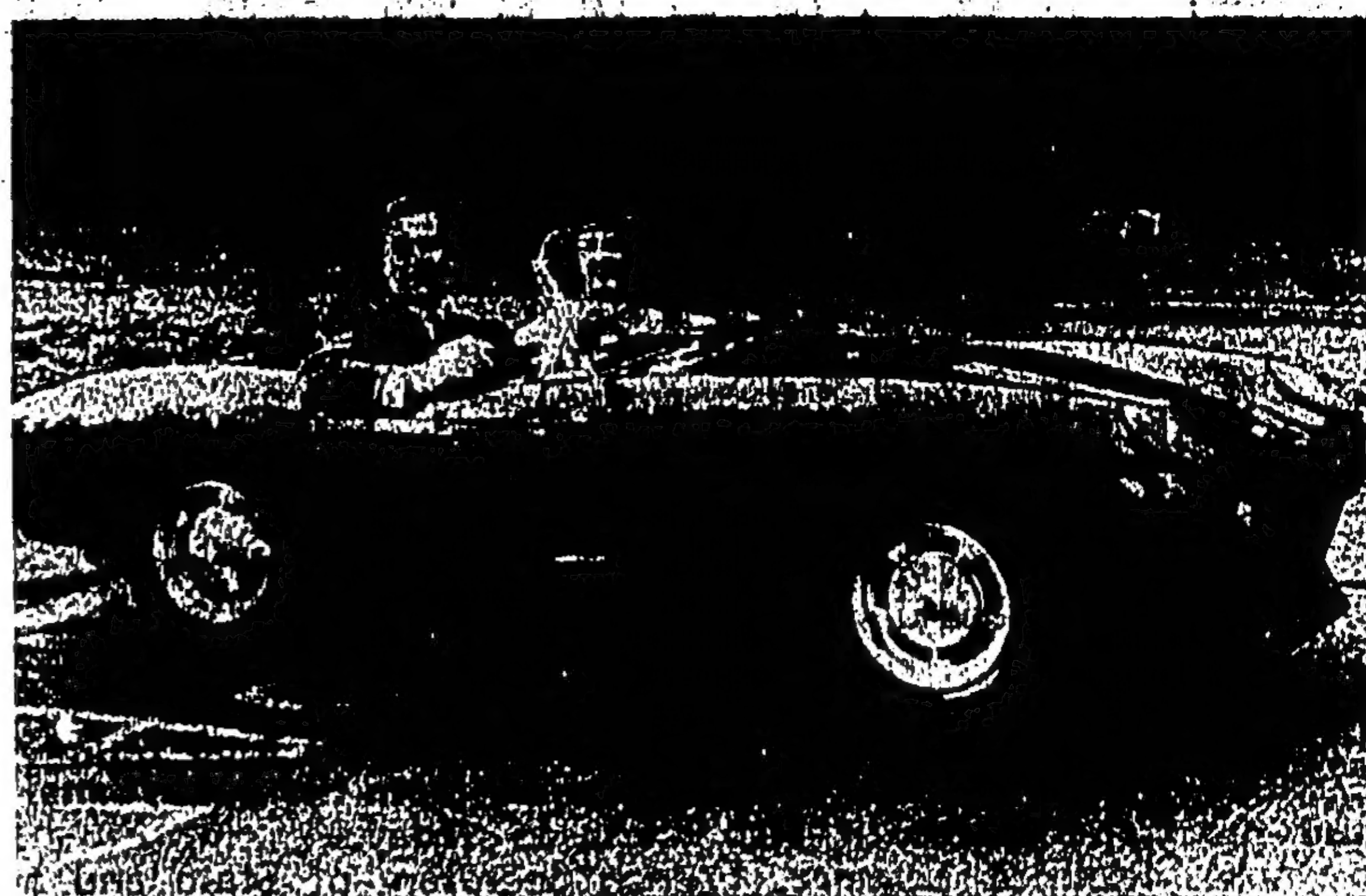
Monetary policies of surplus and deficit countries are not always such as to bring about an appropriate differential between their interest rates.

Capital funds move most freely in response to interest differentials between the United States and Canada and between Britain and other sterling countries.—Reuter

'Nike' The Best

Washington, Sept. 23.
General James Gavin, head of the United States army research department, said today that the "Nike" rocket was "the world's best surface-to-air missile."

Speaking on the radio, Gavin added: "However, it is but the beginning. We recognise its shortcomings and we are now well on the way into improved versions of it."—France-Press



Sixty miles to the gallon—and seventy m.p.h. is claimed by the manufacturers of "The Berkeley" the new British light weight sports car—priced at £275 inclusive of purchase tax. It is made by the Berkeley Coach Works Company of Biggleswade—it is the company's first car—for they normally manufacture caravans. It has a fibre glass body—and is fitted with a two stroke modified 322 c.c. British Amax air-cooled engine. It has independent suspension on all four wheels—and in front wheel drive. It is 10ft 3 in long and 4 ft 5 in wide. The chief point of the car is the simplicity of bodywork repair. A "home repair" kit is supplied containing colour mixture—mixed like putty—spread on the damage—smoothed and polished. It weighs only 5½ cwt. and can accommodate two grown-ups and two children. The Berkeley is to be shown to the public at the forthcoming Motor Show.—Express Photo.

MACMILLAN TO DISCUSS SUEZ

By RALPH HARRIS

Washington, Sept. 23.

Mr Harold Macmillan, Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer, who arrived here this weekend, is expected to discuss the impact of the Suez crisis on world trade in his talks with United States Government leaders during the next few days.

Arrangements have been made for him to have talks with Mr George Humphrey, US Secretary of the Treasury, and other Eisenhower Administration officials.

It will be the first time that British and Egyptian representatives have met at an international meeting since Britain challenged Egypt's nationalisation of the Canal in July.

Informed sources here said the International Monetary Fund governors will study the effects of the Suez crisis in the light of two of IMF's main objectives.

These are the reduction of world trade barriers and the elimination of international trade specially through increased production.

In recent years, the Fund has been able to express its satisfaction with a slow but steady removal of trade and currency restrictions, and it is expected once again its annual report will note further progress in the last 12 months.

But hopes for reaching these twin goals, as well as the eventual convertibility of sterling and other currencies, depend largely on a strong British economy—and the difficulties already raised by the Suez crisis have considerably alarmed financial circles here.

One of the most important items on the World Bank's agenda is a discussion of "atomic energy in economic development" to be held by a panel of leading atomic administrators and scientists from Britain and the United States.

The discussion will open a full-scale study by the bank, which is moving toward the international financing of the "Atoms for Peace" programme for under-developed nations.

This possibility of World Bank support for atomic energy programmes is expected to emerge as a significant factor in stimulating the recovery of production and prosperity, assuming that stable political conditions return quickly—especially in the Middle East.—China Mail Special.

US INTEREST IN INDONESIA

Djakarta, Sept. 23.

Business circles in America have shown a greatly increased interest in Indonesia since the visit to the United States of President Soekarno, according to press reports here.

The Indonesian Consulate in New York had received "scores" of letters from businessmen contemplating the investment of capital in Indonesia, the reports said.

The Sultan of Jogjakarta, Sri Hamengku Buwono, had received a letter from a group of "American industrialists" expressing their willingness to assist in the development of the region "in many fields."—China Mail Special

Canal Crisis Had To Be Taken To United Nations

United Nations, Sept. 23.

The French and British governments were obliged to have recourse to the United Nations in the Suez Canal affair because the Egyptian President, Gamal Abdel Nasser, had evaded their appeals, addressed directly to him, a French delegation statement said today.

The statement signed by the permanent representative, Bernard Cornat-Gentile, said that France would meanwhile participate in preparing for the establishment of the Suez Canal Users Association.

The statement said that in calling for a meeting of the Security Council, the French Government was taking "a logical and foreseeable step" following the France-British letter to the Chairman of the Security Council on September 12.

The French Government has sought with great patience, and in full agreement with the British Government, all means of a peaceful settlement of the Suez affair, as prescribed by the United Nations charter, the statement continued.

"The Egyptian head of government has evaded the appeals addressed to him. The French Government and the British Government thus find themselves obliged to have recourse to the United Nations."

The French Foreign Minister, Christian Pineau, had indicated the possibility of recourse to the United Nations on his return to Paris two days ago from the second London conference on the Suez Canal, the statement said.

The statement concluded: "As has been announced, France, which gave her agreement to the plan to establish a Canal users association, will go ahead with the preparations and negotiations began to this purpose during the second London conference."—France-Press.

London, Sept. 23.
Labour Party Member of Parliament and Foreign policy spokesman, Alfred Robens, said tonight the French and British move in taking the Suez Canal affair to the United Nations Security Council must lead to negotiations with the country most concerned—Egypt.

Robens said that "it would be quite wrong simply to put the Suez problem before the Security Council, asking them to rubber stamp it." He added that the Labour Party hoped that the move would not be "merely a formality."

He said the decision to take the Suez problem before the Security Council was "what we have been asking for all the time, and we are glad that they have decided to take the advice that has been tendered to them. I am sorry that it has taken so long."

In Paris, Commerce Ministry sources said tonight that the Government was holding in reserve a plan to assure the transport of oil from the Middle East to Western Europe more economically than by the Suez Canal and without having to use the Cape route. They gave no details of the plan which they said had been outlined recently by the Secretary of State for Industry and Commerce, M. Maurice Lemaire.—France-Press & Reuter.

Khrushchev Watches Ship Launched

Belgrade, Sept. 23.
Mr Nikita Khrushchev, First Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party who is on a "private" visit to Yugoslavia, today accompanied President Tito to the launching of a 10,200-ton cargo ship at Pula.

The two men landed travelled in the President's yacht Podgorica from Brioni Island, where they have been having secret talks. The island, site of the President's summer residence, is barred to the public. Accompanied by Mr Nikolai Firtulin, Soviet Ambassador in Belgrade, they went to the Ulugaz shipyard and watched the launching of the freighter. The ship was named Ulanik after the shipyard in honour of the 100th anniversary of the yard's foundation, being celebrated today.

WELCOMED

Mr Khrushchev and President Tito were welcomed later to a meeting of the shipyard workers council.

Afterwards they lunched with workers council members in a Pula Hotel before leaving in the Podgorica for Brioni after a five-hour stay on the mainland.

Mr Khrushchev, who has been staying on Brioni since Friday night, arrived in Yugoslavia last Wednesday for what was officially described as a few days rest.—Reuter.

A-Tests Registered

Moscow, Sept. 23.

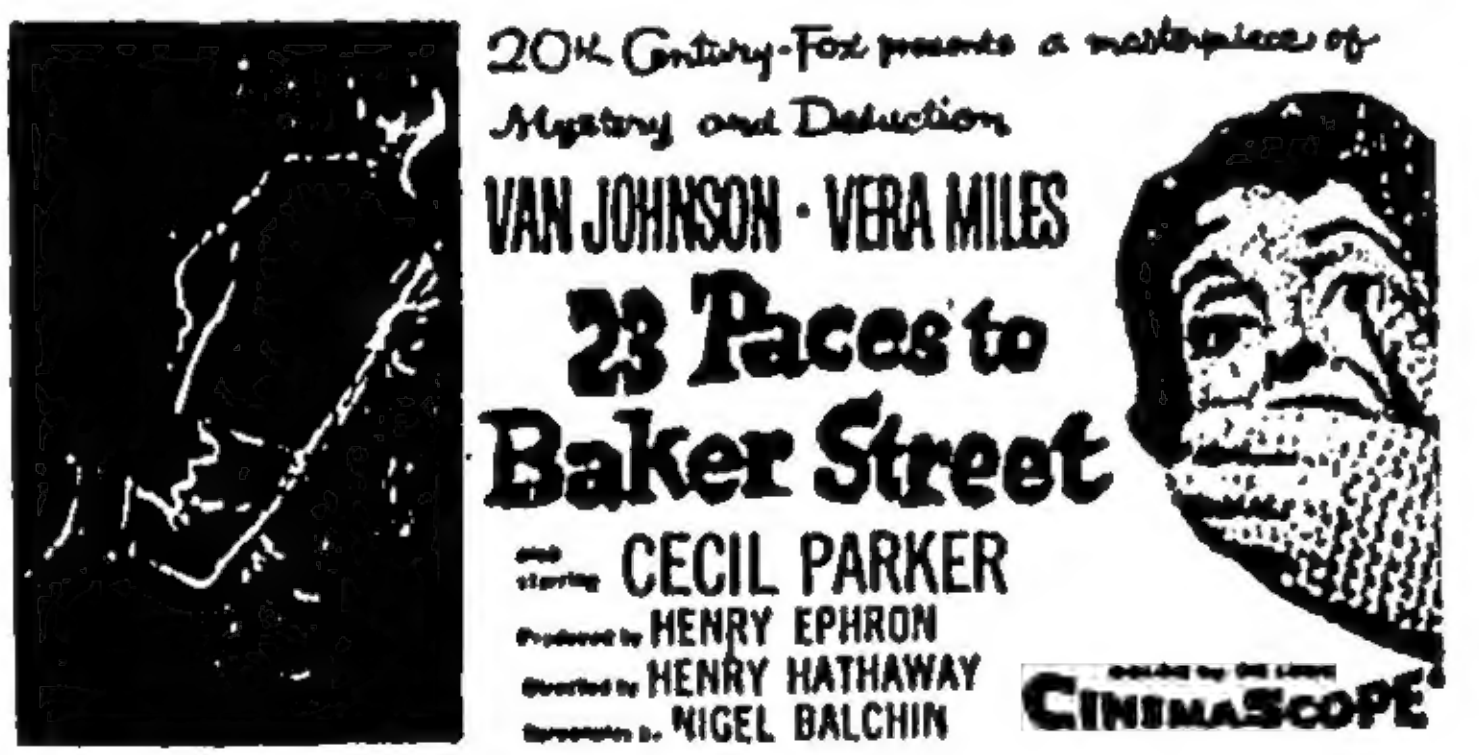
The Soviet Union possessed seismographic instruments capable of registering atomic and hydrogen explosions anywhere in the world, the army newspaper Red Star said today. It added that the Government ran 70 seismographic stations in various parts of the country.

Last July stations in Moscow and elsewhere registered American hydrogen bomb tests.—Reuter.

ORIENTAL MAJESTIC

AIR CONDITIONED

SHOWING TO-DAY: 2.30—5.30—7.30 & 9.30 P.M.



Oriental: Next Change: "THE AFFAIRS OF DOBIE GILLIS"

LEE

TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

At Reduced Prices: \$1, \$1.50, \$2 & \$3
Gary Cooper • Susan Hayward • Richard Widmark
"GARDEN OF EVIL"
TECHNICOLOR — CINEMASCOPE

COLUMBIA presents
"A SONG TO REMEMBER"
In Technicolor



Tightrope Walker



China Mainly Relies On

Peasants COLLECTIVISATION OF AGRICULTURE MUST IMPROVE

By DAVID CHIPP

Peking, Sept. 23.

The eighth Communist Party congress in Peking, which opened on September 15, is proving once again that it is still the peasants on whom the Communists mainly rely though workers are theoretically Marxist elite in China.

Indeed it is only a realistic course—and the Chinese Communists are not anything but realistic—who could follow in a country where peasants make up more than five-sixths of the population.

Today's speeches reported that the peasants have been the mainstay of the economy throughout the past 12 months and that the peasants must have an increase in their incomes.

Faults Exposed

Collectivisation of agriculture over the past 12 months had been a complementary aim of increased production and increased incomes. The congress, however, has exposed many faults in the new co-operatives and has stressed the need for encouragement of co-operative agricultural production as a means of increasing incomes.

This may be particularly necessary this year, when indications are that production of major crops—grains and cotton—though up on last year may not be as high as forecast.

The original target for grain was 100,000,000 tons but in his congress speech yesterday Mr. Liu Shao-chi, chairman of the

Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and generally regarded as the Chinese Communist Party's No. 2, said that despite natural calamities grain output could "reach the level set for 1957." This was 102,000,000 tons.

Chinese leaders seem fully aware that if they do not redeem their promises of a better standard of living following collectivisation, they might court serious agrarian unrest. A tendency that the peasants have been somewhat neglected in favour of industrial workers is hinted at in repeated calls for a strengthening of the "worker-peasant alliance."

Become Tense

Mr. Ten Tsu-hui, one of the Central Committee's agricultural experts, told the congress yesterday that there was not a proper ratio between agricultural production and industrial development, relations between workers and peasants would "become tense."

He emphasised the need for better relationship between the co-operatives and their members and said co-operatives should concentrate on major crops, such as grain and cotton, and individual peasants should be encouraged to produce subsidiary crops.

He said when dividing products the policy must be for the co-operatives to keep less, and give more to their members. Mr. Teng said.

Mr. Li Hsien-nien, Minister of Finance, also dealt with the question of encouraging peasants to grow more subsidiary products by better facilities and higher prices.

Increase Incomes

He said that the state should raise the procurement price of pigs, rape seeds, tung oil, and in some areas prices of sesame, tea, peanuts and silkworm cocoons. They would also subsidise peasants who had to transport their products over hilly or difficult terrain.

Higher prices would greatly increase production, and would also increase incomes. Mr. Li also said there would be a certain adjustment of prices of industrial goods so that the consumer wants of the peasants could be met. He repeated statements of earlier speakers that prices should be fixed according to grades of goods, to encourage factories to improve quality and variety.

Adjustments in the purchase price of these agricultural products and in the selling price of industrial goods would mean a reduction in the state's income of between ten and 20 thousand million yuan yearly.

Balance

But he emphasised that these adjustments would increase peasants' incomes and correspondingly their purchasing power.

In time it would increase production, and thus an increase in the state's income would be balanced against this present loss.—Reuter.



The wedding took place last Monday in the village hall at Castagnola, near Lugano, of the Swiss multi-millionaire, Baron Heinrich von Thyssen, and 24-year-old London model, Miss Fiona Campbell-Walter. Photo shows: The bride and bridegroom seen in their car after the wedding.—Express Photo.

Princess Margaret Visiting Mauritius

By HENDERSON GALL

Mombasa, Sept. 23.

Princess Margaret left here tonight aboard the Royal Yacht Britannia on her way to the Indian Ocean island-colony of Mauritius for the second stage of her five-week East African tour.

The Princess, who arrived here yesterday, stood at the rail of the Britannia waving to the thousands of people who crowded the harbour to say farewell.

The Governor of Kenya, Sir Evelyn Baring, and Lady Baring saw her safely aboard after a reception at Government House attended by some 1,000 people, including an African baby, just a few months old, carried by its mother.

In Purdah

Earlier today the Princess drank coffee with veiled Arab women in strict purdah when she visited the heavily guarded home of Sheikh Ali Haniway, Lwal (leader) of Kenya's Arabs.

Outside the house, Arab chiefs dressed in brilliant ceremonial robes armed with ornate swords and daggers, raised their right hands in solemn salute as the Princess entered.

But no men were allowed inside—even the security guards at the door were women. As a memento the Princess was given a fine silver miniature sword with a looted black and gold scabbard and an ivory and gold hilt.

This was the second women-only gathering the Princess attended today.

Racial Harmony

Earlier today, after morning service at Mombasa Cathedral, the Princess went to the Aga Khan's jubilee hall where 1,100 Moslem, Arab and Hindu women were waiting to greet her. Replying to an address of welcome spoken by a leading member of the Asian community, Princess Margaret said that of all the achievements of Mombasa the most far-reaching was the communal and racial harmony prevailing.

Climax of the ceremony was a swaying, swirling garland dance by a Parsi girl, Miss Bapsy Mehta, and a chorus of sari-clad dancers.

After lunch at Government House and the visit to the Sheikh's home, she drove to the stadium here with the Governor, for a mass children's rally.

There, 20,000 flag-waving European, African, Asian and Arab children cheered her for fully five minutes.

Ceremonial Gathering

All smiles, the Princess waved continuously in reply as she drove along the massed ranks of boys and girls in a Landrover with a specially-fitted zebra skin floor covering. Lady she attended a ceremonial gathering of African chiefs and leaders.—Reuter.

Bombing Attempt On Austrian Border

Bolzano, Sept. 23.

THE bombing of a railway line near Italy's Austrian border today heightened tension now poisoning relations between Italy and Austria in the German-speaking province of Bolzano.

The bombing attempt reported yesterday caused only minor damage to an electric wire pole. Italian artillery experts said about one pound of TNT had been placed on a steel frame supporting the electric wire.

The German-speaking band walked out on a folklore festival scheduled for today, thus forcing the Bolzano tourist office to cancel the colourful festivities.

The walkout was in protest over the Italian Government's launching of a mass rally on September 30 of the German language party, the South Tyrol People's Party.

The Italian language newspaper, *L'Adige*, today attacked the German language group's attitude as "reactionary."

FIONA WEDS HER BARON IN SWITZERLAND

FRANCO-GERMAN COLLABORATION

Strasbourg, Sept. 23.

The French Foreign Minister, M. Christian Pineau said today that community of views between France and West Germany was "one of the consoling aspects" of the London Conference on Suez.

He was speaking at a ceremony in which the German town which faces Strasbourg across the Rhine, connected with the opening in Strasbourg of the eighth international congress of mayors, attended by 500 mayors from France, West Germany, Switzerland and Austria.

Addressing the West German Foreign Minister, Dr. Heinrich von Brentano, M. Pineau said: "We left each other two days ago in London after four days of meetings which were often painful, but one of the consoling aspects of which was the community of views, many times affirmed, between our two governments."

A Reality

"Franco-German collaboration can become a reality between our two peoples. It is already one between our governments," M. Pineau added.

"So far as the Suez problem is concerned, our discussions are on the point of achieving final results. Next Saturday's meeting between Chancellor Adenauer and the French Premier should enable us to finish it off."

M. Pineau went on: "In other fields also close Franco-German co-operation can and must be established. We must learn before it is too late to look together beyond the too narrow frontiers of our old Europe."

"Whether it is a question of economic development of the overseas territories, for which France has made so many efforts for years, or whether it is a question of aid to underdeveloped countries, a fundamental question of our age, Franco-German collaboration can constitute a means of solving these problems."

Dr. von Brentano said: "No European co-operation is possible without agreement between France and Germany. But, just as it is impossible for any country in Europe to isolate itself, it is not possible for two countries to isolate themselves together in Europe."

Peaceful Means

Speaking of the reunification of Germany he said: "It is a vital question for the German people."

"The German Government and people are grateful to the other countries of Europe, particularly France, for their understanding and the interest they have shown in this problem, without a solution of which it is impossible to establish a lasting peace in Europe and in the world."

"Nevertheless, we do not want to solve it by warlike means. Never will the German people take up arms to achieve that reunification. Never will the German Government pursue an aggressive policy. It will seek reunification only by negotiation and by peaceful means."—Reuter.

Canberra, Sept. 23.

The Australian Government is to pay £14,000, for the hire of a helicopter to conduct a hydrological investigation over the potential rice growing area of the Adelaide River.

The helicopter will be used during the wet season when surface transport is impractical.—Reuter.

JAPANESE ROCKET RESEARCH

Tokyo, Sept. 23.

Japan's first rocket research centre now nearing completion at Michikawa Beach, Northern Japan was opened here yesterday.

The centre is due to begin the testing of Japan's first super-sonic rocket on September 24.

Built on ferroconcrete, the centre consists of a control station, observation rooms, test stands, ammunition magazines and other facilities for rocket experiments.

The launching station where the scientists will set off the test rockets is built inside a 30 centimetre double ferroconcrete shell complete with shatter proof windows.

SIMILAR TYPE

The Rockets to be tested on September 24 are known here as the Kappa 128 JS.

The sources said the rockets were expected to reach an altitude of about 8,000 metres at a speed of 8,000 metres per second—approximately 2.7 times the speed of sound.

Similar type rockets will be used for the heads of multi-stage rockets equipped with radio instruments to the fired during the International Geophysical Year.

During the September 24 tests the rockets will not be equipped with radio equipment but will eject a white vapour trail so their progress can be checked from the ground.

The sources said the explosive power of the Kappa 128 JS was "considerable" and a wide danger zone had been established.—Reuter.

Test Cricketer Married



The Australian cricketer, Colin Macdonald, and his bride, the former Miss Lois Adams, leaving St. Cecilia's Church, East Street, London, after their wedding.—Central Press Photo.

Compounds Of Smog Identified

Berkeley, Sept. 23.

The University of California announced here that its research scientists had developed new techniques for separating and identifying some of the compounds of smog.

The research is particularly significant in California.

Los Angeles and San Francisco both suffer attacks of smog which is detrimental to health and industrial development. London and other big cities also have smog.

The new techniques, developed by Mr. Jerome Thomas, Assistant Professor of Sanitary Chemistry, and Mr. Bernard Tebbens, Associate Professor of Industrial Hygiene Engineering, take the place of ordinary analytical methods which were not sufficiently sensitive.

The new techniques involve taking from one million cubic feet of polluted air about two grammes of crude material that contains more than 45 organic compounds.

BROAD SOLUBILITY

This material, the scientists found, could be separated into broad solubility classifications. The scientists then separated the components into four groups: neutral aromatic hydrocarbons and phenolic acid and the basic derivatives of these hydrocarbons.

The scientists discovered that it was possible to separate each group further into its individual components by means of two processes called chromatography and electrophoresis.

Each component, although not visible when viewed under ordinary light, became visible under black light (short wave ultraviolet light) appearing in pastel shades of blue, green, yellow, orange and red.

The ultimate identification of the compounds was accomplished by using spectro-photometric methods.—China Mail Special.

German Workers Share Management

Bonn, Sept. 23.

West German industry's postwar transition from a blitzed wreck to a potent force in world commerce has been aided by laws, little known outside this country, which give workers a say in the management of their companies, right up to directors' level.

Any concern employing more than five people must have an employees' council. In the process of heavy industries, steel, iron and mining, boards of directors are required to keep to the proportion of four shareholders' representatives, four workers' representatives, two additional members and a neutral president.

Men representing their workmates sit alongside world-famous financiers with a direct say in the appointment or dismissal of the management.

POWERFUL VOICE

The employees' councils have the duty to work with the management to ensure that there is no religious, political or other discrimination. The councils have the right to help decide working hours and conditions and have a powerful voice in the timing and methods used in unavoidable dismissals.

They help to settle grievances and, in cases of deadlock, the State and Federal governments mediate. Fines and prison sentences of up to 2 years can be imposed for failure to obey rulings of the arbitration courts.

Employee participation in industrial management began in 1894, with the introduction of employees' councils by some enlightened firms.

Employee councils were made compulsory for concerns employing more than 50 people during World War I.—China Mail Special.

BUSINESSMEN 'BLACKMAILED'

Uppington, Cape Province, Sept. 23.—The Uppington Chamber of Commerce is to attempt to put a stop to the "black-mailing" of its members into making big gifts to various causes.

It has appointed a committee to lay down a standard list of gifts which business houses should not exceed.

At a meeting of the chamber it was stated that collectors persuaded certain firms to make big gifts and then went to other firms and insisted that it would be in their own interest to make a gift at least as large.—China Mail Special.

FAURE TO MEET ADENAUER

Paris, Sept. 23.

M. Maurice Faure, Secretary of State at the French Foreign Ministry, will go to Bonn next Friday for preliminary Franco-German talks before the French Prime Minister, M. Guy Mollet, meets the West German Chancellor, Dr. Konrad Adenauer, in Brussels on Saturday.

The two Premier will be meeting in a bid to speed up the work of the execution conference in Brussels which is drafting plans for a European atomic pool and a European common market. They are also expected to discuss the Franco-German agreement on the Saar which they signed in Luxembourg last June.

Agreement on returning the Saar to Germany is practically complete apart from the question of the rate at which the Saar's present franc currency is to be exchanged for West German marks.—Reuter.

ADVICE TO CHINESE UNIONS

Peking, Sept. 23.

Mr. Lai Jui-yu, Chairman of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, declared here today that the present aim of the unions is to concentrate on increasing productivity so as to improve working and living conditions.

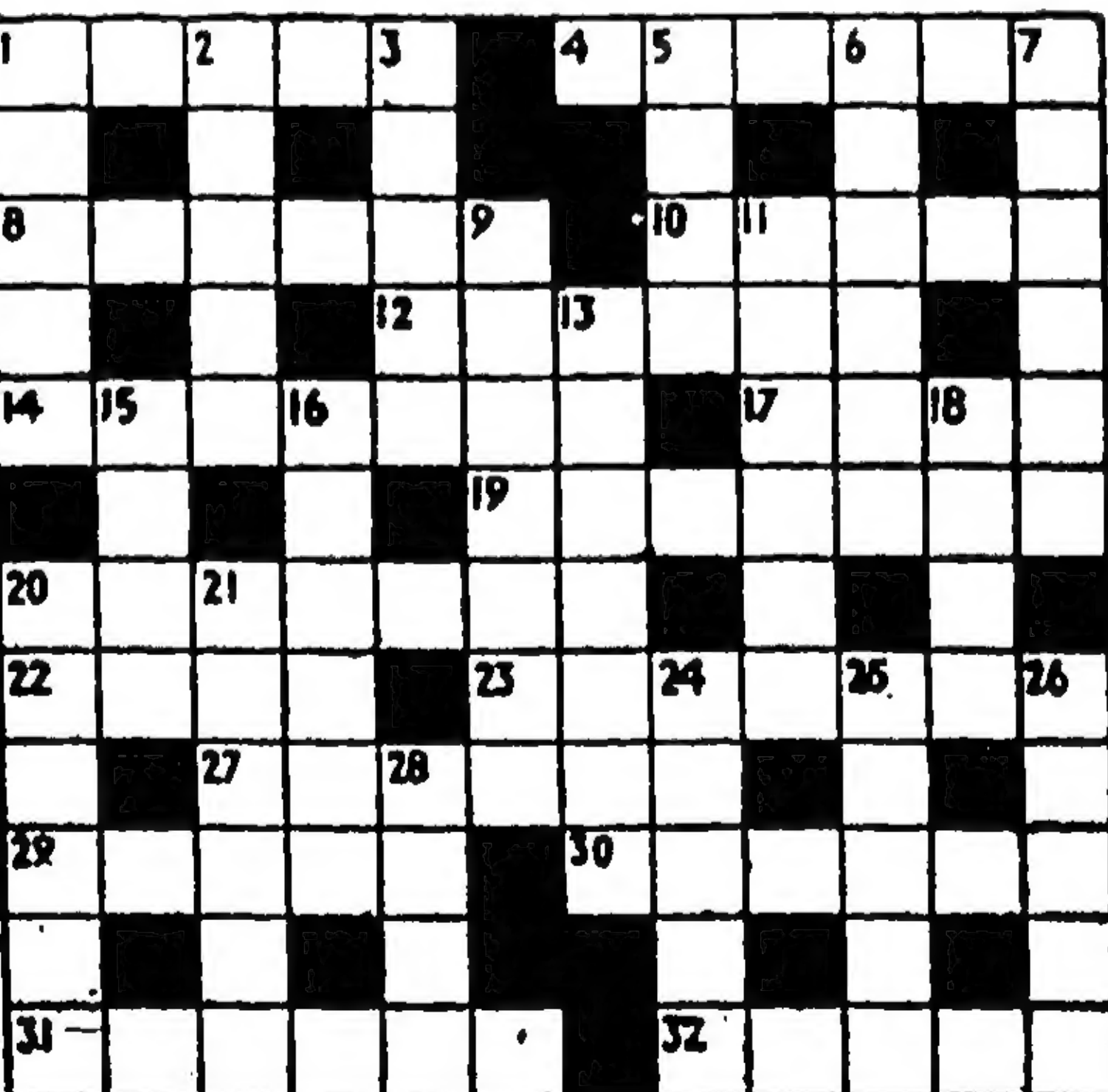
He was addressing the eighth congress of the Chinese Communist Party, which is due to end on September 28. At the same time, he said, management must listen to criticisms and proposals from workers.

Another main speaker at today's session was Mr. T'ang Sen, Deputy Director of the Political Department of the "People's Liberation Army," who said there had been errors and shortcomings during the modernisation of the army.

Some people believed, he said, that political education and "democracy" in the forces was not so necessary now because of technical improvements in equipment.

Mr. T'ang Sen also said the tendency of some units to isolate themselves from the people must be rectified.—Reuter.

A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS

- 1 Arcane (5).
- 4 Mountain hut (6).
- 8 Frightened (6).
- 10 Fire-raising (5).
- 12 Moves sideways (6).
- 14 Table framework (7).
- 17 Lake (4).
- 19 Desires earnestly (7).
- 20 Blir (7).
- 22 Confined (4).
- 23 Rubbing out (7).
- 25 Eats sumptuously (4).
- 26 Office worker (5).
- 30 Try hard (6).
- 31 Relieving (6).
- 32 Scolded (5).

DOWN

- 1 Begin (5).
- 2 Weir (5).
- 3 Twirl (6).
- 5 Cuts (4).
- 6 Smaller (6).
- 7 Colours slightly (6).
- 9 Swells (7).
- 11 Negligent (7).
- 13 Abandons (6).
- 15 Anger (4).
- 16 Sporting dog (6).
- 18 Curb (4).
- 20 Parisian hooligan (6).
- 21 Deduces (6).
- 24 On the move (5).
- 25 Fool (5).
- 26 Avance (5).
- 28 Related (4).

SATURDAY'S CROSSWORD: Across: 3 Discreet, 8 Hump, 9 Elapsing, 11 Complete, 13 Brad, 15 Militant, 18 Emerging, 19 Weir, 21 Derpails, 23 Resolves, 26 Moke, 27 Estimate, Down: 1 Chic, 2 Calm, 4 Idle, 5 Cape, 6 Oiler, 7 Egged, 9 Elito, 10 Alone, 12 Opine, 14 Abnail, 16 Amber, 17 Trape, 19 Worse, 20 Jussel, 21 Doom, 22 Sent, 23 Icon, 24 Stern.

A MEAN AND SHABBY BOOK ABOUT A GREAT MAN OF EMPIRE

By JOHN REDFERN, AN EXPERT ON AFRICA

THERE appears this week a mean and shabby book about Cecil Rhodes, the Englishman whom Mark Twain called the most imposing figure in the British Empire.

"When he stands on the Cape his shadow falls on the Zambesi," he said.

For Henry Ford, history was Bunk. For Felix Gross, South African writer, this work includes "Hill's Girls, Gans, and Gangsters." Biography is the bunk.

Gross laboured 15 years to produce today's biased attack on the man who made the Rhodesias, blocked German penetration of Africa, pushed out the railways, and at 36 was the ruler of the greatest trading corporation in the world—the British South Africa Company. This company had its private army and its Royal Charter that enabled it to call on the Royal Navy and the Army in time of trouble.

BUT he had vision

Perhaps Rhodes was a dedicated screwball. He was an Imperialist, and a raw one at that. He made big mistakes, and how! Tremendously rich, he thought most people could be fixed. "Can't we square the Pope?" he said to Parrell, the Irish leader, who was under attack from the priests.

Rhodes was a powerful man, propelled himself by a vision of the British "the first race in the world" spread throughout Africa.

He had small conscience when there was need of quick results. The handling by Rhodes of his employees, of the Matabele, King of the Matabele, makes painful reading, and I am the last to complain of any— and especially a white South African— is critical.

But this book is mean because it is hypocritical. Felix Gross, rolling his eyes heavenwards, protests his concern with an unbiased biography. "The reader must form his own judgment."

To help him, Gross, mixing poison with his praise, gives the picture of a ranting, hysterical buccaneer—a man on the run

from himself and the women, Olive Schreiner among them, who fell for him.

BUT he was a patriot

He was a man, the book maintains, no one really trusted—although the affection he drew from men survived the Jameson Raid and other calamities.

He was a man "whom the whole world considered justly to have been the curse of South Africa"—although Lord De Villiers, Chief Justice of South Africa, summed up, "He was a patriotic Englishman, a friend to the Dutch, and the forerunner of the Union of South Africa."

Mr. Gross drills into line every fact that can denigrate Rhodes. If he says once that Rhodes had a shrill squeaky voice, he says it 50 times.

Even when he allows a point to Rhodes, the over-zealous call round the corner. After the giant setback of the Jameson Raid, Rhodes, a civilian who disliked professional soldiers, led a detachment against the Matabele.

BUT he was honest

In 1898 Cecil Rhodes told Lord Curzon, the Under-Secretary of State, that he was off. He closed his audience with Kaiser Bill by pulling out his watch and saying "Got to go, your Majesty." Some people coming to dinner.

Queen Victoria, nobody's fool, confided in her diary after their meeting: "A very remarkable, honest, loyal man."

Gross pretends to represent Rhodes as a clownish figure. You can hear him chuckling over the success of Princess Catherine Howard, a passionate Pole, who chased the reluctant Rhodes and, by a faint (or faint?) dropped her 200lb. of aristocratic fat into his reluctant arms.

When Rhodes was dying—buried out at 48 this fatuous woman prowled outside his simple cottage in False Bay.

For 15 years Gross has prowled round the Colossus, as

Rhodes was called. He lifts up his head from the document-strewn ground to report that in 26 years Rhodes never came near to understanding the Natives.

Yet Rhodes gave the vote to literate, wage-earning Africans. He gave them a measure of local government. They do not save as well in the South Africa of today.

This is biography on the Gross not the Grand Scale.

FOOTNOTE: The raid, led by Dr. Jameson, in whose arms Rhodes died seven years later, was made in 1895 by 600 men who entered the Boer republic of the Transvaal from Bechuanaland. They were to support a rising in Johannesburg against President Paul Kruger, who had refused the vote to the British. Rhodes knew about the raid, which failed. It forced his resignation as Prime Minister of the Cape Parliament, and brought Jameson a jail sentence in England.

Rhodes of Africa, by Felix Gross (Casell, 25s.)



THE LOST SUMMER

World Copyright by arrangement with the Manchester Guardian

SEGREGATION

I'm just back from Kentucky—frankly I'd rather live in Russia



by René MacColl

Washington
BACK again in a big city, where the only people who threaten you are

the advertisers. Back again in Washington, where the only topic of conversation is POLITICS.

But in my air-conditioned room here, and at polite cocktail parties, I find my thoughts often straying back to SEGREGATION LAND down in the South.

For the atmosphere of those Kentucky hamlets where I was covering the news the other day is not good. Bigotry, ignorance, and prejudice have a field day down there. "Love thy neighbour" commands a huge notice in front of one of the churches in Kentucky. But just around the corner a cursing mob was doing anything but that.

That in this age of fast cars and airplanes, of almost simultaneous trunk, telephone calls, radio and TV in the majority of American homes—you can still encounter such hatred and such failure to move with the times makes you think.

Changed

IT makes me think that if Sturgis and Clay can be the way they are now, then what in the world can they have been like 30 or 40 years back?

The people in the two places—which are by no means typical of that region of coal mines and corn farmers over in West Kentucky—seem to imagine that in the year 1956 they can go on living in a little vacuum of their own.

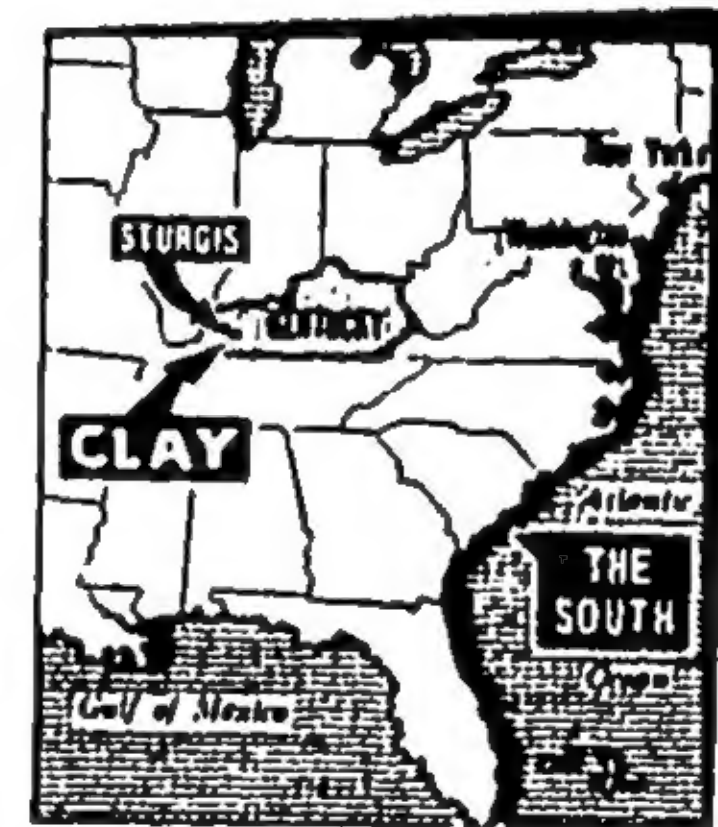
They kept repeating: This is our problem. We will handle this our way. Keep out of our town. What you meddlin' for?

Most of the people in that part of Kentucky agreed warmly with the diamond-toting mayor of Clay, Herman Z. Clark, that so far as they were concerned

the State laws of Kentucky took precedence over the Federal laws of America as a whole and over everything which the Supreme Court cared to say.

Normally, as a reporter moves about this vast and friendly land, he finds the people he encounters more than ready to talk to him. On all hands he meets kindness, generosity, and a great willingness to discuss matters.

Not in Sturgis. Not in Clay. Not in Clinton, Tennessee.



Ignored

THE irony of the situation was that Clay, with all its bigotry, hatred, and backwardness, lies only about 100 miles away from the famous town of Louisville, which is served by first-class newspapers.

But those papers cut no ice in Clay or Sturgis.

I was thinking as I stood watching angry crowds tossing empty beer cans at passing cars, shaking fists and shouting unprintable epithets at Negroes (whom they invariably termed "Niggers") that during all my travels inside the Soviet Union and Red China I had never been molested by a mob on a street.

Petropavlovsk is a town which often springs to mind when I think of the Soviet Union. It is a railway town in Northern Kazakhstan, standing on the Trans-Siberian, and it is so dreary you could scream.

Its amchities and sanitation facilities are just about nil, and it smells.

The people look very depressed. The pavements are indistinguishable from the road, and the dead dog or cat lies where it falls.

But one thing I was sure of—I wouldn't be threatened by a mob in Petropavlovsk or indeed anywhere else in the Soviet Union.

Law and order prevail, and the only tanks I saw there were the ones in the May Day parade.

I suppose that the people of Clay were merely asserting their rights to act in a democratic way or something and that nobody could tell them what to do.

But somebody did tell them—and with a maximum display of force. "Send for 30-ton tanks. There's a nigger child going to school."

What absolutely heaven-sent propaganda for the Communists these last two weeks have provided out of Tennessee and Kentucky!

In Russia, where the Negro delegations from the Sudan, the Gold Coast, and Nigeria are constantly trooping across the lobbies of Moscow's hotels.

In Mao's China, where the "minority groups" are made much of, and the "uncommitted visitors" from Indonesia and Burma are fawned on.

Gleeful

YES, everywhere the Reds must be rubbing their hands and crying: "See. What did I tell you?"

It would not surprise me if the newspapers out of Clay and Sturgis get shown in Petropavlovsk any day now.

Well, in nearly 30 years of knowing and liking the United States I have had this brand-new experience here.

The experience of being stopped on an open street in broad daylight by a hard-eyed armed mob of civilians and told smugly: "Get going."

Petropavlovsk was never like this.

WHEN YOUR UNCLE IS THE GREAT CECIL B. DE MILLE

By JOHN BARBER

London.
THE shapely woman with the wild Titian hair kicked and bucked like a mustang. "If you were riding a wild horse, and you were thrown, it would look like this," she gasped.

And she fell sprawling across the floor as if thrown on her head.

That was in Sadler's Wells rehearsal room, London. It was the great choreographer Agnes de Mille, here from New York rehearsing her famous ballet "Rodeo."

Her company (American Ballet Theatre) opened at Covent Garden. She danced herself in "Rodeo," as the rip-roaring cow-girl who disposes herself as a bronco-buster so as to be near the man she loves.

It is about the most strenuous ballet ever.

"This is the last time I'll ever dance it," says 47-year-old Miss de Mille. "It's a young girl's part. It's not seemly, at my age."

"But they invited me to Covent Garden! I'm too vain to pass that up."

Agnes de Mille, niece of Hollywood's film-maker Cecil B. De Mille, is the world's highest paid choreographer, best known for her ballets into the centre of the plots of musical comedies like "Brigadoon," "Carousel," and "Paint Your Wagon."

She has just finished a nine-month stint on the film version of "Oklahoma!"

"But my dances are cut to ribbons," she said.

She thanks England for her success. For six years, before the war, Agnes de Mille trained in London. Her father, a hit playwright, did not want her to dance.

So she quit her grand home on Hollywood Boulevard to live in Globe Place, Chelsea, in a shilling-a-the-meter attic.

She practised like a fiend—but without success.

"But, before I left London," she says, "I got the loan of a friend's empty house in Notting Hill. Twelve girl dancers came every day, and for three hours I worked out my ideas for a new kind of dancing."

"We had no piano, so we slaved away in silence, among the dust-covered furniture. That was how, and that was where, 'Rodeo' was born."

Success came when "Rodeo" was seen by Richard Rodgers and Oscar Hammerstein II on its first night in New York in 1943.

They asked her at once to create dances for "Oklahoma!"

Now, for the first time since she became famous, Agnes de Mille is here to stage her work as she wishes it to be seen.

She is dancing in another of her own ballets, "Three Virgins and a Devil," which makes the naughtiest fun of three girls who are tempted on their way to church.

Now she is here, the poor little rich girl who made good, to demonstrate in person how she did it: not by looks, not by influence, but by her persistent belief in her sure talent for the dance.

TWO TYPES OF JOKES IN RUSSIA: OFFICIAL AND FUNNY

By JOHN COLLINS

A RECENT innovation of the Soviet humorous paper Krokodil was the printing of some jokes from two British newspapers. The jokes were not particularly funny, but this was the first time that Krokodil had printed something from a non-Communist paper.

Krokodil is not a funny paper in the sense we know the term. It is not like Punch for instance. Its primary purpose is political. It educates with the pin-pricks and barbs of satire and is unmerciful in its treatment of those attacked.

After all, it has the full force of the Communist State machine behind it, and there is no danger of libel actions from offended parties. There have been protests, but these have always come in diplomatic notes from foreign governments attacked in more than usually scurrilous terms.

PUNGENT

Krokodil is certainly pungent, and its cartoonists have a style all of their own—a style which is copied in other Communist papers and is not found in any other type of paper. But its stings are only delivered on Party instructions and it is careful never to attack current policy and never to say rude things about any of the "Men of the Moment" in the party hierarchy.

What goes for Krokodil goes for the other "funnies" in the Communist countries. Like Szpil in Poland and Dikobraz in Czechoslovakia. So for a hearty laugh people turn to the "underground" joke, the humour that circulates by word of mouth.

Just after he had made his famous attack on Stalin, one story goes, Khrushchev met a group of outstanding farm workers on a tour of the Kromlin. "Where do you work, comrade?" he asked one old timer in the party. "I don't know," came the hesitant reply. "Don't know, why not?" asked Khrushchev. "Well, until yesterday it was called the Joseph Stalin Collective Farm," explained the old peasant.

A LOAN

Another funny story—reminiscent of one heard in this and other countries in different forms—comes from Poland, where the peasants still stick faithfully to their religious convictions.

An old peasant, tired of his poverty despite the high-down promises of the regime, decided to write to God for a loan of 500 zloties. He laboriously penned a letter and dropped it in the post-box.

In Warsaw the postal officials decided that such an address could only mean the Kromlin and so sent it to Moscow.

In Moscow the post office decided that it could only be meant for Khrushchev and so it was sent to him. Khrushchev, tickled to death at the thought, decided to grant the peasant's wish. Not wanting to spend him, however, Khrushchev only sent the peasant 250 zloties.

The old man was overjoyed and sat down to write a letter of thanks.

"Dear God," he wrote, "I am ever so grateful for your loan. Next time, though, don't send anything through Moscow. Those roundreels look half the money."

Election time is coming round again in Russia, and they are now talking of allowing more than one candidate for a vacancy. In Rumania, there is an election story about a factory worker who went to the polls and was handed a sealed envelope to be placed by him in the ballot box. He opened the envelope, and examined the ballot slip. When the polling station supervisor objected, he explained, "I want to know who I am voting for."

"Are you out of your mind?" shouted the supervisor. "Don't you know the People's Socialist Law? This ballot is secret."

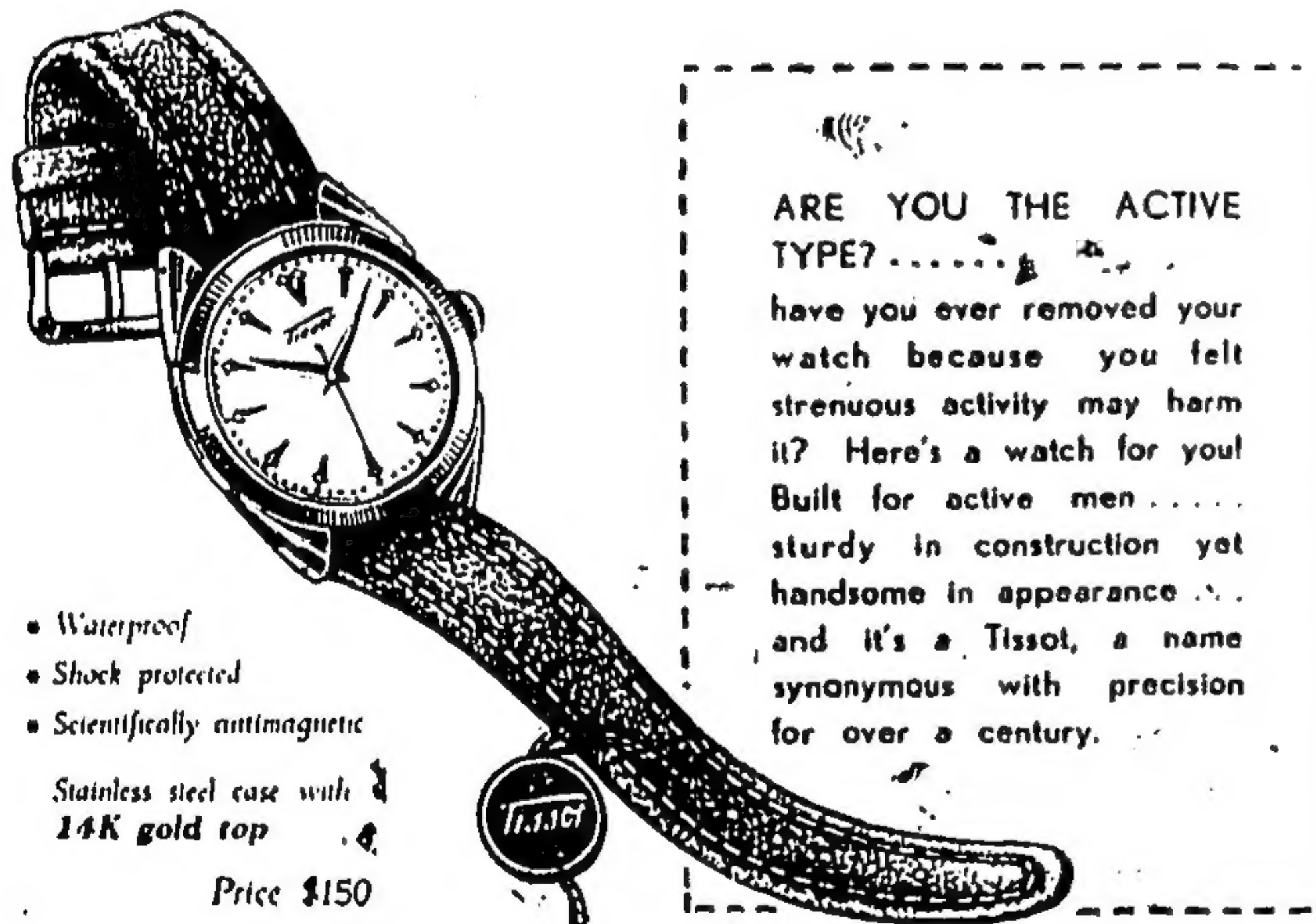
VARIATIONS

Of course, there are variations of old and tried jokes. Paying off his taxi driver, an important Communist official said, "I suppose you would rather have clean than dirty money?"

"I don't care," said the driver listlessly. "It's no concern of mine how you make your money."

Jokes such as these are for the telling, not for the reading. But even underground jokes are sometimes asked upon and made "official" in time.

Quality need not be expensive



ARE YOU THE ACTIVE TYPE?

have you ever removed your watch because you felt strenuous activity may harm it? Here's a watch for you! Built for active men... sturdy in construction yet handsome in appearance... and it's a Tissot, a name synonymous with precision for over a century.

- Waterproof
- Shock protected
- Scientifically antimagnetic

Stainless steel case with 14K gold top

Price \$150



Société Suisse Pour l'Industrie Horlogère S.A. Geneva, Switzerland.

Sole Agents: OMTIS LTD.

OMEGA * Tissot

310 Gloucester Building

SOCCER

Indonesian Team
Beaten 4-1
In East Germany

Paris, Sept. 23. The Dresden "Eintracht" football team beat the visiting Indonesian national team by four goals to one in a match played at Dresden (East Germany) today, the East Berlin radio reported. —France-Press.

PAKISTAN DRAW

Paris, Sept. 23. The Pakistan national football team drew two all with the Shanghai Municipal team in a friendly match today, the New China news agency reported.

The Shanghai Municipal team is the winner of the 1956 National Football Championship, the agency said. —France-Press.

Pakistani Tennis
Star In Singles
& Doubles Final

Paris, Sept. 23. Pakistani tennis star, K. Saeed, today qualified for the final of the Coupe Poincaré International tennis tournament in Paris, when he beat France's Philippe Chatrier by 6-3, 6-1.

This match was played in the second round of the elimination matches for the Coupe Poincaré. Saeed, partnered by E. Argon of Uruguay, also qualified today for the final of the Men's Doubles.

Saeed and Argon beat the French pair, J. P. Ceron and E. Vialto by 6-1, 7-5 in a preliminary round match. —France-Press.

Australia Prepared To
Satisfy All Gastronomic
Whims Of Olympians

By MAURICE CUTLER

Melbourne. Two years of intensive research went into plans to satisfy the gastronomic whims of the 6,000 Olympic athletes and officials who will spend three weeks here in November.

"You tell us what you like, and no matter what it is, we will get it for you," said Brigadier Cyril Elliot, director of Olympic housing and catering. He promised that international visitors from more than 75 nations will get the utmost in culinary quality and fidelity.

At the Heidelberg Olympic Village, now almost ready for the visitors who will start arriving early in November, 10 separate kitchens will be supervised by 200 chefs drawn from all over the world. Thousands of different international dishes will come from the kitchens to satisfy any craving for home cooking.

The athletes will have 20 dining rooms in the village. There will be up to 20 different kinds of curries for the Indians, scores of elaborately mixed dishes for the Chinese, roast turkey and cranberry sauce for the Americans, kosher meat for the Jews, vegetarian mixtures for the Mohammedans, special cheeses and flavourings and spices, special rice and breads, curds and pickles and succulent pig with cream for the Russians.

After sifting through the various information collected from different sources, long lists of dishes were prepared—one for each of the visiting nations—and sent overseas for their approval.

To assure complete authenticity in detail, Tom Carlson, an Olympic official who owns several Melbourne hotels, went abroad to recruit 100 chefs to mastermind the operation. Arrangements were made with the Immigration Department to provide free transport to Australia on the understanding that they would settle here after the games.

Carlson said the chefs would do much to improve the standard of food and food preparation in Melbourne and other cities throughout Australia where they might be employed. He said all the chefs are fully qualified and that half of them are "top class."

In addition, Melbourne invited competing nations to bring their own cooks or "pique" along to supervise special national dishes. The Russians jumped at this opportunity and undertook to bring out at least one first-class chef, possibly two.

NATIONAL FESTIVALS

Another item was special requirements for national festivals

and feast days. Nov. 22, for instance, the opening day of the Games, is America's Thanksgiving Day. Thus the US menu already has the traditional fare of turkey, cranberry sauce and pumpkin pie. Australian turkeys and pumpkins will be used but the Melbourne hosts will get the cranberry jelly from the States.

Various items will have to be imported—smoked salmon, seaweed soup, rice from Thailand and ghee, the unsalted, clarified butter used by the Indians. Maple syrup will be brought out for the Canadians.

In all, 6,000 meals will be served three times a day for 17 days at the village. This will mean 2,000 waiters, cooks, gardeners, domestic servants, guards, engineers, carpenters, electricians and accountants to keep the village going.

This is what the athletes will consume: 10 tons of butter, 6 tons of cheese, 500,000 eggs, 80 tons of fresh vegetables, 50 tons of salad ingredients, 16,000 bread rolls, 60 tons of fresh fruit, 150,000 pints of milk, 100 tons of meat and 30 tons of rice.



Harry Hicks, one of the three men selected to represent Britain in the Marathon event at the forthcoming Olympic Games, has really pounded himself into the selectors' eyes by winning the recent AAA Marathon after only his second attempt. Hicks, 30-year-old member of Hampstead Harriers, is fortunate in being quite independent of public transport—living at Friern Barnet, he finds the 11-mile run to his office in the City—a useful distance for keeping in trim.

Several times a week he can be seen homeward bound threading his way through the rush-hour traffic of the City, through the inner suburb, and on to the quieter surroundings reverse.

Week after week, month after month, Hicks has kept up his programme of training, and will go to Melbourne secure in the knowledge that if a medal comes his way, it will have been earned the hard way. Here is Hicks just after leaving for his office. —Central Press Photo.

AROUND HOLLYWOOD

AUSTRIAN COUNT'S SON
CAST AS SOUTH SEA
ISLAND CANNIBAL

By RON BURTON

A call went out for an over-sized human who knew how to throw a harpoon and speak lines in the manner of a South Pacific cannibal. In the world of film casting, it was no great surprise that the part was taken by the son of an Austrian count who once was a California miner.

Frederick Ledebur has the dimensions ordinarily associated with a top basketball player, standing six feet, seven inches. His role as the cannibal Queequeg in "Moby-Dick" is his first and last motion picture part. He said he did the part only as a favour to John Huston, who happened to hear about Ledebur when he was in London.

Ledebur said other things that he has done in his life are more interesting than acting. He said his acting "career" was a new experience but just not exciting.

Perhaps an examination of his life will show why. For one thing, the IAS harpoonist was a whale and lived among cannibals in the South Pacific during his adventure phases.

HE WAS TICKLED

Ledebur has been an adventurer most of his life. He was graduated from the University of Vienna with a degree in engineering. He came to the United States and promptly tried mining in California. It was easy for him to travel to Mexico and hunt for buried treasure.

He also gave a whirl to hunting moose and bear in Alaska. Ledebur later went to the Solomon Islands in the South Pacific and made film records of natives.

More recently his activities have involved acting as a guide-hunter in Africa. In fact, now that Ledebur can look back on his acting phase, he realizes that to him the toughest part of it was being made up each day as the elegantly decorated Queequeg, who covered much of his body with patterns of dots.

"After I got used to sitting for two hours each day while the make up was put on, it wasn't so bad," he said. "Actually it was more tedious than painful. I found it a little like sitting in an African boma waiting for game."

"Down there it's the flies that bother you. In the picture it was the paint brush."

Actor James Daly, who brought trenchcoats to television with the "Foreign Intrigue" series, has started on a string of new roles which he does not expect to wear a trenchcoat.

"When I played in 'Foreign Intrigue' as the lead for a year on TV, I became completely identified with the character," he said. "People would walk up to me on a street and ask me where my coat was. It got to be a regular thing—even though the weather was hot at times."

Daly blames identification with audiences with all the characters he plays for an apparent inability for fans to remember his name.

"They know my face," he said. "But no matter what show I'm on—'Omibus', 'Studio One' or 'Kraft Theatre'—no one ever asks for my autograph. They feel it's a compliment to my acting ability and that his ability ranges from a simple, light story to a Hamlet."

At present Daly is before cameras at RKO for "The Young Stranger." It's a story about a teenager who is misunderstood by his parents. Daly plays the part of the father, and the son is portrayed by James MacArthur, son of actress Helen Hayes.

Daly and Miss Hayes are neighbours in Rockland County, N.Y. and told him he was delighted about the casting.

Daly expects to return to New York when his present role is completed. While here he has rented a Hollywood mansion formerly occupied by Judy Garland. It has a huge swimming pool which is delight to the three Daly kids, and his wife.

For reasons which Daly has not explained, the house is missing one thing most associated with the actor. It doesn't have a TV set.

The latest actor to connect in Hollywood after working in New York is Vic Morrow, a studious, soft-spoken young man who now is one of the most sought-after actors here.

In Morrow's current motion picture he gets a role which audiences may find more palatable than the one which resulted in his establishing himself. That part was of a moody, knife-wielding young tough in "Blackboard Jungle." Now he's cast as a GI in "Men in War."

Morrow's "arrival" means that he has joined such select Broadway company as Marlon Brando, Karl Malden, Joe Mantell, Rod Steiger, Paul Newman, Jack Palance, John Cassavetes, Arthur O'Connell and the late James Dean.

The young actor was given a top supporting role in "Tribute to a Bad Man" after "Jungle." His two performances were so impressive that offers for parts came in at a rate that left Morrow happily confused.

WINS FILM ROLE

He couldn't decide whether to stay here and keep his career going or return to Broadway. Then along came the part of the GI who changes from a scared kid to a tested combat veteran of the early phases of the Korean War. Morrow read for the role and won it immediately. It's a Security Films production.

Morrow's plans are reasonably definite for the period after the story about the corporal in Korea. He'll return to New York for discussions about "On the Seventh Day," an Evan Hunter play scheduled for a fall opening on Broadway.

The discussions will tell Morrow whether he thinks he's right for the role. If he is, he'll take it. Otherwise, he plans to come back to Hollywood for more films.

But he'll always keep his eye on what's doing on Broadway. It was interesting enough for Elaine Alden, who said that she would be the only girl—and thus obviously the feminine star—in Paramount's "The Lonely Man." Then when she discovered the facts about one of her garments, she was really intrigued.

"It showed me we've come a long, long way," she said. "I also showed me a little about initiation—and I mean prices." Miss Alden read her role, checked costumes and then began badgering writers about the garment, described loosely as a light foundation piece.

"A wise guy told me I had a pivotal role in more ways than one," she said. "I guess he was right. I found out the darn thing was known as a 'pivot corset' during the Victorian period."

The actress, who appears in "The Lonely Man" with Jack Palance and Anthony Perkins, finally stopped asking questions about the restraining device when the writers came up with an ancient catalogue which was full of adjectives about the gadget.

JUST FOR AUTHENTICITY

"The pivot corset is distinguished by its ability to expand and contract with the wearer's breathing, yielding to every movement, making an easy and elegant fit," the catalogue text goes.

The price quoted in the catalogue was 55 cents for the standard model and \$1 for the extra size, Miss Alden said.

"It turned out that I was a standard," she added.

Now the only real trouble with the tale is that the garment probably won't ever actually be seen in the film unless it's lying around in a pile of clothing.

There was one other point about it, too. The studio said Miss Alden would wear it in the interests of authenticity—not because she needs it.

Actors sometimes get too far away from reality and have to be brought back to earth. Tab Hunter, a firm believer in this theory, uses Swizzlestick to keep in touch with reality.

Swizzlestick. It should be noted, has nothing to do with a bubbling drink which might be just the thing to drive away reality. Nor does Swizzlestick have any connection with a stirring rod for solid drink.

Swizzlestick is the name of Hunter's horse.

"When I'm around Swizzlestick, I forget I'm an actor," he said. "I like to be around horses just after dawn. I smell the hay and the leather. I hear horses pawing the ground. This takes acting away from my mind."

Hunter's studio, Warner Bros., would rather see him take up something like swimming or golf or a quiet game of pool. The actor's neck is a valuable asset to the studio, and Hunter's love of riding and jumping worries the studio brass.

"I've been laid up several times from falls but luckily haven't had any broken bones," he said.

BY PLANE TO HORSE

"Once I landed on my back against the top of the barrier, I guess I was lucky to walk away from that one. But now that I think about it, I don't think I've had any really bad spills in several years."

Hunter manages to ride nearly every week end and still fulfill his film commitments at Warner's where his latest film is "The Girl He Left Behind." His appointments with Swizzlestick have been a little difficult lately because of location shooting at Fort Ord, which is near Monterey, Calif.

He solved the problem by flying south for each Sunday session with Swizzlestick.

Hunter has been a horse-lover since his childhood. As a youth he worked behind a soda fountain after junior high school classes to earn money to finance his riding.

The actor also was a skating and ice skating enthusiast, but when his career left him a minimum of free time, he chose riding. The studio is still worried about it.

We want him to be riding high here—not on that horse, a studio representative said. —United Press.

Famous
Sports Stars
I Have Met"DIXIE" DEAN
By Archie Quick

The latest craze in newspaper sport is a "Where are they now?" hunt for old-time stars, and what better discovery could be made than at "The Dublin Packet," a tavern in one of the quaint old-world side streets in the walled-in city of Chester. A Roman encampment once was Chester, and in the realms of Soccer the proprietor of that tavern is called by many the greatest Roman of them all.

The low rafters here are well illustrated with prints depicting every branch of sport behind the counter there is an array of international "caps" and medals. The key to the owner is to be found on the bottom right-hand corner of the many Press photographs. It says "To Dixie."

Yes, the man serving you drinks is the great "Dixie" Dean, whom many aver was the finest centre-forward England ever had. At Everton there are certain he was despite the fact that Tommy Lawton, Jack Dodds and "Pongo" Waring have also led the line in the Goodison colours.

Lawton was a great header of a ball, but Dean was the greatest of them all, and Lawton will be the first to admit that the old master was the man who taught him most of what he knew.

HALF THE STORY

Probably the finest illustration of Dean's power was shown in the 1927-28 season. He scored 40 goals in 39 League matches—including five in a match, one four, five "hat tricks" and 14 twos. But that is only half the story. He got three more goals in Cup ties that season, six for the English League, three and a five in two international trials, and five in international matches—a staggering total of 82 in 50 matches! He was just twenty-one years of age.

In all he got 379 League goals, and goodness knows how many others in representative games and Cup ties. Sixteen times he played for England, did this Liverpool lad, but in those days there were not so many matches against the Continentals.

Last time I was in "The Dublin Packet," Dean—William Ralph as his Christian names—told me that he did not think he would have been so successful a goal scorer today. "The stopper centre-half killed the heading of a ball."

Civil Aid
Services

No. 25. Orders by the Hon. C. E. Terry, Commissioner, Civil Aid Services, of September 21, 1956.

1. Duties—Staff Officer.—It is hereby ordered that Mr. F. J. James, Staff Officer, resumed duty on return to the Colony from leave of absence w.e.f. September 17, 1956.

2. Examination Results.—The examination, held on September 14, 1956, for the post of Staff Officer, Civil Aid Services, was held on September 14, 1956. The results are as follows:—
Upper Level: Zone—3070. Chan Shiu-tun, 3088. Luk Shing, 3122. Chan Shiu-tun, 3113. Chan Shiu-tun, 3114. Lee Ngok, 3110. Yu Pui-lam, 3102. Y. S. Shiu, 3121. Law Yui-chiu (Miss), 3214. Y. K. Chiu, 3234. Luk Man-lok, 3203. Ho Kwok-yu, 3273. Ip Tung Ho, 3204. Fok Man-kyou, 3211. Fung Ching-chay, 3230. Lau Yiu-fung, 3240. Mr. Lee-mei (Miss), 3403. Chan Wai-pui, 3400. Tam Cheong, 3478. So Chuen-yip, 3501. Fu, F., 3512. Ho Chung-yu.

D. H. W. Alexander, Chief Staff Officer, Civil Aid Services, 21.9.56.

Auxiliary Fire
Service Orders

No. 36. Orders by Mr. Peter Cheung, Acting Superintendent, Auxiliary Fire Service, of September 22, 1956:

Recruitment.—Recruit (HK) Lo Wing-king, aged 17.9.56. Station Wanchai Duty on October 1, 1956.—Honorary Division Officer, 1956-1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 2681, 2682, 2683, 2684, 2685, 2686, 2687, 2688, 2689, 2690, 2691, 2692, 2693, 2694, 2695, 2696, 2697, 2698, 2699, 2700, 2701, 2702, 2703, 2704, 2705, 2706, 2707, 2708, 2709, 2710, 2711, 2712, 2713, 2714, 2715, 2716, 2717, 2718, 2719, 2720, 2721, 2722, 2723, 27

CHINA MAIL

HONGKONG
PUBLISHED DAILY
(AFTERNOON)

Price, 20 cents per copy,
Saturdays 30 cents.
Subscription \$6.00 per month.
Postage: China and Macao \$3.00
per month, U.K., British Possessions
and other countries \$7.00 per month.
News contributions, always wel-
come, should be addressed to the
Editor, business communications and
advertisements to the Secretary.
Telephone: 6411 (5 lines).
KOWLOON OFFICE:
Sallybury Road,
Telephone: 64145.

Classified Advertisements

20 WORDS \$4.00
for 1 DAY PREPAID
ADDITIONAL INSERTIONS
\$2.00 PER DAY
10 cents PER WORD OVER 20
Births, Deaths, Marriages,
Personal \$5.00 per insertion
not exceeding 25 words, 25
cents each additional word.
ALTERNATE INSERTIONS
10% EXTRA
If not prepaid a booking fee
of 50 cents is charged.

TUITION GIVEN

DRESSMAKING LESSONS — Col-
ouring, sewing, complete training. Ex-
cellent, experienced teacher. Apply
Jen, 99 Waiwaning Road, Hong
Kong, Kowloon.

STAMPS

SOMETHING EXCLUSIVE. Col-
lectors' packets of assorted stamps.
From 20 cents per packet upward.
An entirely new series. Send
China Morning Post Ltd., Wyndham
Street, Hongkong and Sallybury
Road, Kowloon.

STAMP ALBUMS — Collection
Builder's series. New stock now
available. 150 stamps. China
Morning Post Ltd., Wyndham Street
and Sallybury Road, Kowloon.

NOTICE

THE HONGKONG & YAU-MAT FERRY CO., LTD.

Notice is hereby given that
an Interim Dividend of Two
Dollars and Fifty Cents per
Share on the Company's
Issued Capital has been de-
clared in respect of the year
ending 31st December, 1956.

Dividend Warrants will be
available for collection at the
Registered Office of the
Company, No. 144-148 Des
Voeux Road, Central, 1st
floor, Hongkong, or will be
dealt with in accordance with
standing instructions, on and
after Monday the 22nd
October, 1956.

Notice is also given that
the Share Register of the
Company will be closed from
Saturday the 13th October, to
Saturday the 20th October,
1956, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
LAU CHAN KWOK,
Managing Director.

Hong Kong,
21st September, 1956.

To ADVERTISERS

SUNDAY POST-HERALD
Space for commercial
advertising should be
booked not later than
noon on Wednesdays.

For the SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST and the
CHINA MAIL, 48 hours
before date of publication.

Special Announcements
and Classified Advertis-
ments as usual.



THE BOYS' & GIRLS' CLUBS ASSOCIATION

Invites your support in helping to
train the Hongkong citizens of
tomorrow. Subscriptions should be
sent to: The Hon. Treasurer, The
Boys' and Girls' Clubs Association,
War Memorial Welfare Centre,
Southern Playground, Wanchai.
Telephone — 74431.

**WATER
IS PRECIOUS
USE IT
WISELY**

SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

NEW MIDGET UNDERWATER TELEVISION CAMERA

WHAT is claimed to be one of the smallest and
cheapest underwater television cameras yet
to be produced is announced by a United Kingdom
firm. It is a hand-held underwater camera which
enables divers to be effectively supervised from
above the water.

This development fits in with
the current trend of relieving
the diver of as many encum-
brances as possible. The free-
swimming diver, carrying his
own self-contained breathing
apparatus, is rapidly replacing
the heavily-clad, slow-moving
conventional diver.

But the fact that the diver is
now moving around much more
unrestrictedly has created com-
munications problems.

The personnel on board ship
have to rely on information
transmitted by the diver. This
may sometimes be misinter-
preted and valuable time lost.

With the new camera, instead
of having to rely on the diver's
report, a number of experi-

observers can view the under-
water scene displayed on large-
screen picture monitors on
board ship.

A record of the pictures re-
produced on the screen can
easily be made by photographing
means—a much more convenient
method of obtaining permanent
records than taking photographs
under water.

The new camera is intended
for operation down to depths
of 250 feet, but a larger ver-
sion will be able to operate 3,000
feet below the surface.

The current small model is
encased in an aluminium sphere
only 19 inches in diameter. It
can be held in a diver's hand or
suspended by cable from a
moving ship, or propelled by an
electrically-operated steerable
cradle. It could be possible to
launch it from a submerged
submarine and operate it by re-
mote control.

The electronic details of the
equipment are similar to those
of the existing firm's industrial
television camera.

The first and original under-
water camera made by the com-
pany is now in the Science
Museum at South Kensington,
London.

Of this earlier version the
U.S. Navy has up to now bought
seven. Ten have been pur-
chased by Canada, three by
Italy, three by Britain, two by
Japan, and one each by Poland,
Finland, Australia, New Zealand
and Venezuela.

Pye Ltd., of Cambridge,
England.



Following extensive geophysical survey during 1954 and 1955, two marine exploration
drilling platforms were established during April-June 1956 by The British Malayan Petro-
leum Company Limited and Sarawak Oilfields Limited. The platforms are at Ampa Patches
and Siwa, 25 miles and 8 miles respectively off the coast of Brunei and Sarawak. Prefab-
ricated in Holland, Britain and Hongkong, the platforms were both launched in two
sections, the drilling platform being later connected to the living quarters section by a
gangway. Each is virtually a self-contained community with its own radio and power
stations, helicopter landing platform and living quarters for some 35 crew members.
Picture shows: The first pair of jacks for the Ampa Patches platform before launch-
ing.—Shell Photograph.

SWIM FINS FOR SHELL DIVERS

Rome, Sept. 23.
MODERN diving aids, such
as goggles, swim fins,
exposure suits and under-
water breathing devices,
may help increase the pro-
duction of trochus and
mother-of-pearl shells in
the Red Sea, if the recom-
mendations made in a re-
port to the Government
of Sudan by the Food and
Agriculture Organisation
are adopted.
Such aids, stated the report,
could, if the fishermen
were thoroughly trained
in their use, "increase
their efficiency and bring
under exploitation un-
touched shell-beds beyond
the depth of 30 feet,
which is the practical
limit of present diving
activities."
This is only one of a lengthy
list of recommendations
contained in the report.
Others are concerned with
the improvement in boats,
gear and methods, hand-
ling of fish, government
activity, training of per-
sonnel.—China China
Special.

Drilling Platform Launched In South China Sea

THE British Malayan Petroleum
Company, one of the Companies
in the Royal Dutch/Shell Group, has
been setting up a new drilling platform
at a location known as Ampa Patches,
some 25 miles off the coast of Seria oilfield,
in Borneo.

The new platform is much
larger than the three which the
company is presently operating
at locations about 1 mile off-
shore. It has been designed for
an ideal 100 drilling outfit with
a 4-well derrick, having a
30 x 30 foot base; accommoda-
tion will be provided for the
crews and enough heavy sup-
plies (drill-pipe, casing, cement,
mud and other necessities) will
be carried to permit a well to be
drilled without further call on
the mainland.

A helicopter landing-platform
has also been built, however, for
use in the transport of personnel,
food and day-to-day require-
ments. Drilling crews when
not on duty, will live in com-
fortable air-conditioned quar-
ters.

DIMENSIONS

The foundation dimensions of
the platform are 45 by 210 feet,
and, in all, a total of 800 tons
of steel is required. The sup-
ports consist of four 48-in.
jackets, measuring 30 by 45
feet and 50 feet high, and spaced
at 30-foot intervals. Each
"jacket" is a separate lattice-
braced structure having six
jacket tubes, 48 feet long and 30
inches in diameter, through
which 24-inch diameter steel
plates of 1/4-inch wall thickness
are driven about 35 feet into the
central sea-bed. The space be-
tween the pile and the jacket
tubes is grouted with cement.

The "jackets" were assembled
on shore in the Company's
Marine Construction Yard at
the mouth of the river Belait,
a few miles from Seria oilfield.
The components had been pre-
fabricated in Britain, Holland
and Hongkong. To carry the
"jackets" out to sea, two tow-
er-like steel gantries were mounted
on two 700-ton barges, spaced
50 feet apart and tied firmly by
two 48-ton connecting box
girders. Each pair of jacket

tubes, suitably braced to form
a panel 30 feet wide and 48 feet
high, was built into the gantries
where the final bracing of each
shore. It has been designed for
an ideal 100 drilling outfit with
a 4-well derrick, having a
30 x 30 foot base; accommoda-
tion will be provided for the
crews and enough heavy sup-
plies (drill-pipe, casing, cement,
mud and other necessities) will
be carried to permit a well to be
drilled without further call on
the mainland.

When weather and sea con-
ditions were favourable, the
gantry barges with the two
jackets were towed out from
the Marine Construction Yard
and over the River Belait bar
at high tide. Speed of the tow
was three knots.

Arriving at the location at
daybreak, where a light swell
was running, the gantry barges
were moored by tugs and
winching to the exact spot was
started. To carry out this
manoeuvre, special moorings
had been placed in position a
few weeks previously.

As soon as the barges were
correctly located, a crane on the
jacket-lifting barge was taken
after which the "jacket" tubes
were unbolted from the sup-
porting brackets. After 70
minutes, the "jackets" were
hanging free and ready for
lowering. The swell mean-
while had increased to 2-3 feet
due to a force 4 wind. Five
minutes later, lowering of the
"jackets" was started using four
50-ton-capacity travelling blocks
and 7 1/2-ton-capacity hand-
winches, specially equipped for
lowering on the brake.

SUBMERGED

In 45 minutes, the "jackets"

were submerged 27 feet and
lowering was stopped for 15
minutes to allow a diver to
check that the bottoms of the
"jackets" tubes would not be
fouled by boulders on the coral
bed. After receiving the diver's
all-clear, the last 10 feet were
lowered in 4 minutes. The
"jackets" landed almost level
and within 10 minutes all hoisting
tackle was released and tied
back to the gantry.

With a 5-foot, swell running
and in heavy rain, it took
about 30 minutes to tow the
gantry barges entirely free of
the case of the box girders con-
necting the two barges has to
be raised to clear the top of
the structure.

When the second pair of
"jackets" was brought to the
location some days later, it was
guided into the approximate
position by the barges, and then
eased into the exact position by
the gantry barges. The "jackets"
tubes were attached to the first pair.
The yoke was gradually lowered to
the horizontal, maintaining the
second "jackets" in their exact
position in the process.

To level the "jackets" after
sitting, each of the four corner
plates of the "jackets" was
provided with a top cross-beam
which carried rope blocks
matched to blocks fitted to
lifting lugs on the "jackets" and
there were adjusted as neces-
sary.

From the moment the "jacket"
roofs on the sea floor erec-
tion begins. To avoid hazard
in transferring workers on and
off the "jackets" in rough
weather, two prefabricated
living quarters, with accom-
modation for two engineers and
10 labourers, are built on the
first pair of "jackets" prior to
the tow to the location. These
units are removed when perma-
nent quarters for the drill-
ing phase have been com-
pleted.

IGNITION

Experience with the earlier
offshore platforms had indicated
that working with a floating
crane was limited to the calmest
weather period in local con-
ditions; therefore, for piling and
the erection of steel-work, a
special girded derrick was the
first item to be erected on the
"jackets" after sitting. This
derrick is slidably to various
positions during construction in
order to complete the piling and
erection of the superstructure
over the 210 feet length of the
platform.

A compression ignition driven
hammer was used for the piling,
instead of the conventional
steam-hammer, thus eliminat-
ing the need for boiler equipment
and the associated supply
difficulties of fuel and water.

The completed drilling plat-
form has a lower floor, 180 by
64 feet, carrying the mud sys-
tem, cementing units, bulk
storage, etc., and an upper floor,
measuring 180 by 60 feet carry-
ing the draw-works, engines,
generators and pipe-rack.
These floors are supported by
the 18 piles of three "jackets".
The other six piles of the fourth
"jacket" provide the foundation
for the 50 by 60 feet of pre-
fabricated living quarters for 32
men, and, above them, the 30
by 50 foot landing area for the
helicopters.

MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



FERD'NAND

By Milk



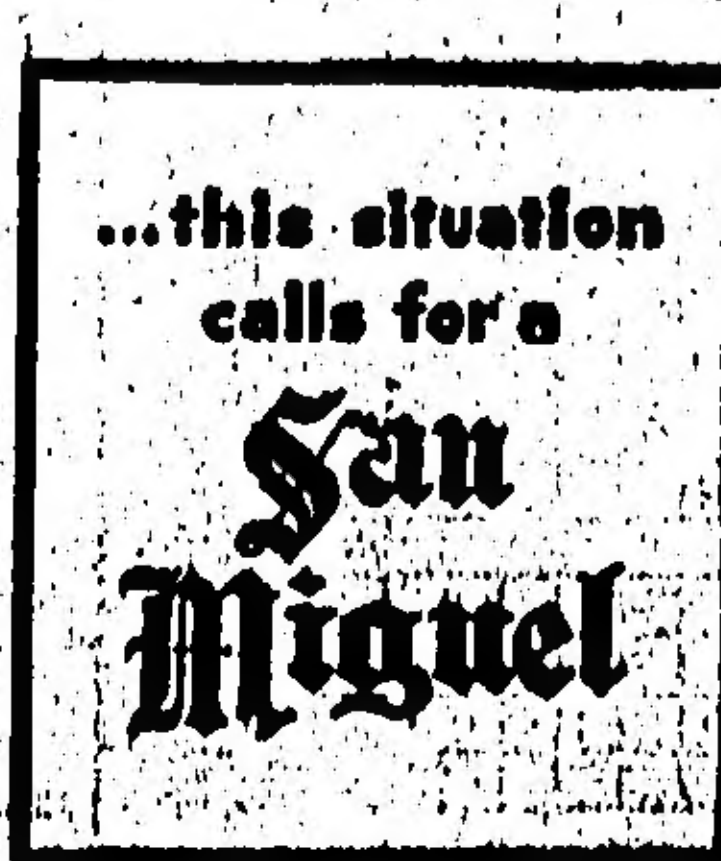
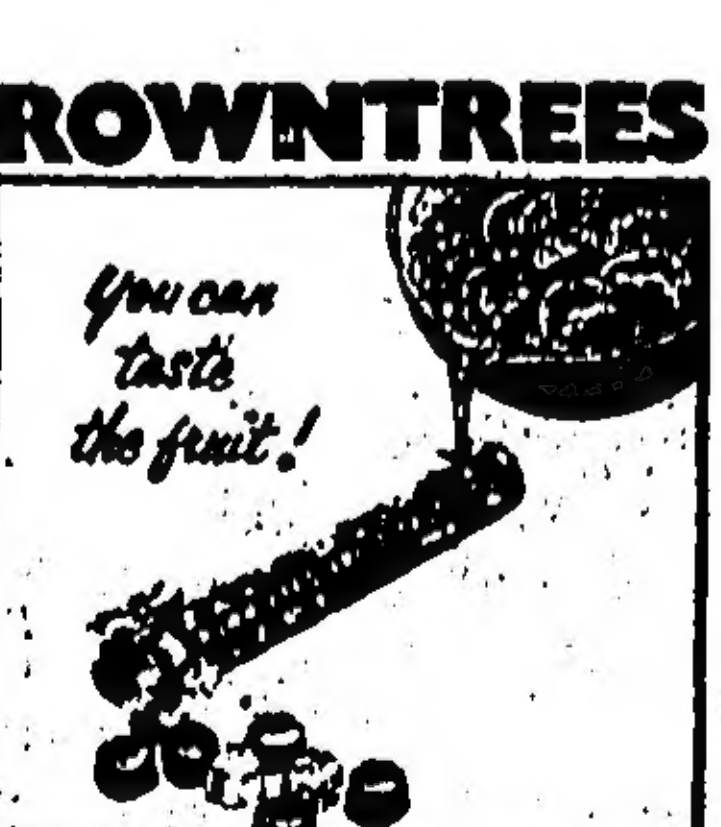
NANCY

By Ernie Bushmiller



JOHNNY HAZARD

By Frank Robbins



TRADE and COMMERCE SECTION

Pick Reviews World Currencies On Eve Of IMF Meeting

New York, Sept. 23. Most of the world's currencies are still shaky although improvement is noticeable in some instances, according to Pick's World Currency Report.

A September survey of most of the world's monetary units, in the eve of the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund, shows there is a "chance" of attaining complete convertibility as a result of this year's international currency deliberations.

Monetary changes in free dollar value of currency unit, as listed by Pick's, for the period Sept. 15, 1955 to Sept. 15, 1956:

Among those higher: Chile, 42 per cent; Indonesia, 40 per cent; East Germany (mark), 33 per cent; Poland, 15 per cent; Thailand, 15 per cent; Finland, 9 per cent; Norway, 4 per cent; Russia, 3 per cent; Brazil, 2 per cent; Austria and Lebanon, both 2 per cent; Belgium and Italy, 1 per cent; Canada, Portugal, Costa Rica, West Germany and Greece, all less than 1 per cent.

UNCHANGED

Unchanged: Australia, Cuba, Denmark, Iran, Mexico, Sweden.

Among those lower: Burma, 30 per cent; Pakistan, 25 per cent; Afghanistan, 25 per cent; Korea, 24 per cent; Turkey, 23 per cent; Egypt, 15 per cent; Philippines, 11 per cent; France, 11 per cent; Spain, 10 per cent; Korea, (Taiwan dollar) 9 per cent; Israel, 7 per cent; India, 6 per cent; Hongkong (dollar) 6 per cent; Chinese yuan, 5 per cent; Malaya (dollar) 4 per cent; South Africa, 4 per cent; Ireland, 3 per cent; Japan, 3 per cent; United Kingdom, 3 per cent; Netherlands, 1 per cent; New Zealand and Peru, both less than 1 per cent.—United Press.

Wool Textile Industry

New York, Sept. 23. The wool textile industry featured better than either cotton or synthetic fibres in the first six months of this year. The Wool Bureau reported.

It noted that per capita wool use during the six month period was 10½ per cent above the same 1955 period, while per capita cotton use was up 2½ per cent and per capita use of synthetic fibres was down 1½ per cent. At the same time, the Bureau asserted that low trade stocks and preliminary reports of third quarter orders for apparel fabrics suggest an acceleration in wool textile business for the remainder of the year.—United Press.

Rail Shares Lead Wall Street Rally

By Elmer Walzer

New York, Sept. 23.

New York market traced a pattern in the past week identical to a week ago—four sessions of decline followed by a Friday rally.

Again that Friday rally was led by the rails which rose 1.37 per cent while the industrials, gaining more in points, were up only 0.65 per cent.

The other big difference was that the losses earlier in the week were much larger than last week's. Despite the offset of a Friday recovery, the averages closed: Industrials 400.44, off 0.80 points, widest weekly decline since May 25 when the market lost 23.90 points in a week; railroads 180.43 off 0.07 in contrast with a gain of 0.57 a week ago; utilities 77.39 off 0.04; and 65 stocks, 173.23, off 2.54.

Technical

Reasons for the decline were unchanged: Suez Canal, politics, tight money. Good news—steel at capacity, a jump in car loadings, stock prices, higher dividends, good earnings reports and prospects for a record fourth quarter and a record first quarter of 1957—was largely ignored.

The Friday recovery was seen as technical one. It began late Thursday but too late to bring back the lost day. It came through most of the final session of the week but industrialists

Middle East Dominates US Economy

SEVEN BILLION DOLLARS LOPPED OFF STOCK MARKET PRICES

By JOHN MORRIS

New York, Sept. 23.

Political and Middle East uncertainties continued to overshadow the economic picture in the United States last week.

Stock market prices plummeted to 11-week lows on investor hesitation and a general lack of interest in the face of the brewing Middle East crisis. About three billion dollars in valuations were lopped off market prices in the first three days of trading last week, making a total loss of around seven billion for the last ten sessions.

The pressure on prices stemmed mainly from the Middle East, although there was some anxiety over reports that the Democratic presidential campaign was making a stronger showing than had been anticipated. But the only strong segment was in autos, with Chrysler Corp. improving noticeably on reports the company's new 1957 models will be favorably received.

More Reassuring

Elsewhere, the news was more reassuring. The steel industry moved at top speed, with orders still outstripping production. It now looks as if the industry will have its second best year in history, despite the loss of nearly 10 million tons of production because of the steel strike. Output this year should hit around 116 million tons, compared with the record 117 million in 1955.

American businessmen and economists are still keeping a close watch on the effect of plucking inflationary higher interest rates and tighter credit controls. With the cost of living at its highest, there were some new price advances in view. Autos still cost more—some say up to 100 on some models. Higher labor costs are forcing Owens-Illinois Glass to raise its prices on a wide variety of products. The company is the largest producer of glass containers and also makes metal and plastic of some insulation materials. Construction will be more expensive too. Prices were raised for cement, some steel items, wire-mesh, roller bearings. Six leading cement producers raised prices from 15 to 20 cents a barrel, effective Oct. 1.

Retail prices of men's clothing are expected to rise from 5 to 10 per cent as clothing manufacturers increase wholesale prices to \$3.50 a next spring offering. And the national retail index showed they will seek a 15 per cent rise in freight rates.

Taking Hold

Despite the price advance on a wide front, there was some feeling last week that the market was taking hold. Many companies are reportedly now taking a second look at their future commitments in the hope the money market will ease. There were reports also that the wage price spiral may be in the process of plateauing, although this criterion is still the minority.

Reflecting the tight money policy in recent weeks, a new Treasury offering of discount bills was sold to yield an average interest of 3.98 per cent, higher than the 3.50 per cent since the bank crisis of depression.

Some experts expected last week about the strength of the current boom in 1957. Most of them look for a good fourth quarter. But beyond that, there were some warnings. Many see the US running into some kind of economic trouble next year. The U.S. News and World Report, for example, sees some slowing down—not a bust—but the latter half of 1957, possibly a bit earlier. The downturn will be in the nature of a leveling out, to be followed by a slow pattern of growth. It anticipates a test of the market in 1957 for the new cars which will soon be rolling off the assembly line and for many other products that are now being increased in price.

On the Suez question, despite the gloomy news from London and London experts here were generally confident that Europe's oil requirements could be met if the Suez were to be closed. Oil exports are more disturbed by what they described as a precedent of nationalization that has been set in the Middle East. Oil supplies is viewed here as one possible solution to the industry's big inventory problem. Most of the oil for Europe would come from the Western Hemisphere—the United States, Venezuela and Canada. Mounting stocks of gasoline in the U.S.—some 41 per cent above a year ago—have forced sizable reduction of crude production.

Oil Production

Texas, the biggest oil producing state, last week set its oil production rate for October at 3,279,097 barrels daily, a drop of 76,169 barrels from the current permitted rate. Production in Texas alone could be boosted as much as one million barrels daily if necessary. Some experts feel that new demands on US production could have a firming effect on current stock prices of various US oil companies, such as Sinclair Oil, Continental Oil, Cities Service, Pure Oil Co., and dozens of others.

European interests were reported shopping around for new crude oil supplies to the U.S. last week. The French government, it was reported, was looking for several cargoes of crude oil to be loaded at Gulf of Mexico ports. The French inquiry, it was said, was for something in the neighborhood of 400,000 barrels. The Eastern States Petroleum, Inc., revealed receipts of several cargoes of crude oil from the "mainland" of North Europe, excluding England and the Scandinavian countries. These inquiries are believed to be the forerunners of many others to come.

Indication

The comeback is another indication of the nation's complete recovery from the unsettling effects of the week-long steel strike. Coke production has improved during August, as have most types of producer equipment. Output of rubber goods rose also, and levels of production were maintained in paper, petroleum and chemical industries.

On the world trade front, a US congressional sub-committee studying foreign trade policy, heard pieces for a more liberal approach to the question of international trade. Dr. Warren W. Shearer, former deputy director of US mission in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, said it is in the US interest to encourage imports from abroad.

"Making good competitors out of weak ones is good business," he told the sub-committee. "Our best competitors are our best customers. One needs only consider Canada, England, West Germany, Switzerland, Belgium and Holland."

Some Attention

East-West trade and the role of Japanese exports to the U.S. were under some attention. Professor Seymour E. Harris, head of Harvard University's Economic Department, said rapid cuts of tariffs hurt especially American weak industries and regions and called for a slowing down in the process of decline in import-oriented industries to enable a more general adjustment by increasing tariffs, if necessary. Stronger groups, such as auto industry, bear "too little" of these tariff-cutting burdens, he said. On the problem of Japanese textile exports, Harris expressed the hope that Japan might diversify her exports. It was "unfair" for the U.S. textile industry to have to bear the brunt. He suggested another solution—possibly an agreement by other foreign countries which now restrict Japanese textiles to share the Japanese penetration of markets. The Japanese-American Citizens League held up the possibility that Japan might be forced into the Communist orbit if she should be denied access to Western markets. The league criticized US boycotts of Japanese textiles—notably in some southern states—and insisted that it was in the interest of the US to expand its two-way commerce with Japan. On textiles, he said that the total of Japan's exports to the US was less than 2 per cent of total US production.

Present Ban

Willard L. Thorp, in 1955 the deputy assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, questioned the present ban on shipments of strategic goods to Communist-bloc nations. He said it was doubtful whether any embargo has any security significance any longer. He pointed out that the Communist nations have probably stepped up their production of these embargoed items. He urged a total ban on the whole question, adding that some potential relation may be possible, thus reducing the conflict between the U.S. and other Western nations. He pointed out that if the Western nations, "the trade limitations" sponsored by the United States are to be justified, a "spoke" of a "wheel" will be created.—United Press.

High Pressure Stock Salesmen Operation

Washington, Sept. 23. Mr. J. Sinclair Armstrong, Securities & Exchange Commission Chairman, said today high pressure stock salesmen are operating in New York "on a scale reminiscent of the days before Congress passed the Securities Act 22 years ago."

He said US investors are being defrauded of millions of dollars through off-the-record telephone sales by dealers of New York and Canada. He said the situation has grown worse in the past half year.

Mr. Armstrong told newsmen the SEC has increased its staff of investigators, but "the American people have to take some responsibility to help defeat scheming operators."

He appealed to all Americans with money to invest to "use common sense and refrain from buying any stock offered them by telephone by persons they do not know."

Mr. Armstrong said reputable security dealers have nothing to do with the schemes he was talking about.—United Press.

The Bank Of England Statement

London, Sept. 23. The Bank of England statement for the week ended Sept. 19, reads as follows:

Notes in circulation	1,822,780,000
Public deposits	22,000,000
Private deposits	207,040,785
Government securities	232,546,825
Other securities	44,500,744
Reserves	13,000,000

—United Press.

The Bank Of France Statement

Paris, Sept. 23. The Bank of France statement for the week ended Sept. 13, reads as follows:

Total gold holdings	301,204,302.42g
Total other currencies	16,087,750.35g
Right balance abroad	102,715,000.00g
In ECU	102,715,000.00g
Advance in Stabilisation	131,000,000.00g
Current account	1,025,923,423.76g
Bank notes in circulation	2,130,830,876.97g
Current deposits and accounts	130,300,785.71g

—United Press.

New York Cotton Exports

New York, Sept. 23. Raw cotton exports to destination as reported in bales by the New York Cotton Exchange for the 1955-57 season to Sept. 18 were as follows:

Britain	70,032
Canada	175,000
France	153,680
Germany	21,486
Italy	420,000
Japan	127,549

Same period last year: 1,275,549 bales. Same period last year: 1,275,549 bales. Same period last year: 1,275,549 bales.—United Press.

US Trade Continues To Expand

Washington, Sept. 23.

The Commerce Department reported last Saturday that United States international commercial and financial transactions in second quarter of 1956 continued an expansion which has been uninterrupted since early in 1954.

The Department estimated that United States disbursements abroad for goods and services in the second quarter were \$5,000,000,000 compared with \$4,844,000,000 in the previous quarter and \$4,145,000,000 in the first quarter of 1955.

Foreign countries disbursements in the United States for goods and services (not including military supplies) in the second quarter of 1956 were \$5,927,000,000 compared to \$5,315,000,000 in the previous quarter of 1955.

With inclusion of government grants, private financial remittances and the net outflow of United States private and government capital, United States total disbursements abroad in the second quarter of 1956 were \$4,844,000,000 compared to \$4,145,000,000 in the first quarter of 1955.

Not Analyzed

Total disbursements of other countries in the United States were \$5,927,000,000 in the second quarter of 1956, against \$4,749,000,000 in the first quarter of 1955.

S'pore Industrials Remain Steady

Singapore, Sept. 23. The industrial section of the Singapore stock market was "very steady" this week because of the firm stand being taken by the Government of Mr. Lim Yew Hock against subversion and its "rational approach" to internal self-government, the market correspondent of Straits Times newspaper reported today.

The correspondent said another reason for the increased volume of business in the industrial section, particularly for investment purposes, and by those buying in, was because investors felt some of the crop of dividends due towards the end of the year would show healthy improvements.—Reuter.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE

(From Our Correspondent)

Business done on the Hongkong Stock Exchange this morning amounted to approximately \$22,000. Noon quotations and the morning's transactions:

Shares	Buyers	Sellers	Sales
BANKS			
HSBC	1000	2	1000
INSURANCES			
Union	1000	1000	30
SHIPPING			
Whitbread	800	9	3000
DOCKERS, ETC.			
K. Wharf	90		
Dock	42		
Private (C)	1410	1420	300
LAND, ETC.			
HSBC Land	151	1070	
HSBC	681	68	1300
Humphreys	1425	1475	
RUBBER			
Amak	1445	1525	
United	1525		
UTILITIES			
Tian	25	20	450
Yamau	100	110	500
C. Light (C)	2490	2510	4000
C. Light (N)	22	22	3000
Electric	3114	32	570
Telephone	25	25	1200
(O)	2410	2410	2000
(N)			2410

New York Cotton Futures Move Upward

By William T. Plunkett

New York, Sept. 23.

Cotton futures last week moved upward with increasing vigour on a broadening volume of trade.

Nearly deliveries traded beyond the 34-cent level, establishing the highest price on the Board in ten weeks.

Holding most of the gain at Friday's close the list ruled 17 to 32 points—85 cents to \$1.00 a bale—higher than the preceding week.

Price lift in power was generated by several factors, including covering in the October delivery before first notice day on Monday, plus an unexpectedly light volume of hedging as the harvesting season moved toward a peak.

The usual small stocks of raw cotton held by manufacturers as of end-August was another cited influence. Traders assumed some mills sought to supplement raw material inventories with a long position in futures.

Abandoned

Expected impact of the soil bank on next year's production, and the expected many export shipments out of surplus stocks caused traders to pause for a reappraisal of the future supply picture.

The Department of Agriculture reported nearly eight per cent or 1,301,000 acres of cotton in cultivation last July 1 will be abandoned, or removed to the soil bank. About one million acres of this land was estimated to be in Texas and Oklahoma, and 300,000 acres elsewhere in the belt.

Sales out of the surplus stock continued at a heavy rate. The Commodity Credit Corporation reported disposal of 329,250 bales against bids submitted Sept. 18. The average price for middling one-inch was 1622 cents a pound.

The agency has now held 3,315,356 bales out of the 5,000,000 bales to be offered under the current export program. In addition, the government is sold around 1,000,000 bales under a special programme conducted during January.

Loan impoundings for the week ended Sept. 14 totalled 126,820 bales.—United Press.

Exchange Rates

Business was done in the local exchange at the following rates:

U.S. dollar (per \$1)	6.14
Sterling notes (per £1)	15.00
Australian notes (per £1)	12.00
Indonesian rupiah (per 100)	15.70
Burmese kyats (per 100)	22.20
Singapore (Straits)	1.83

NAMESAKES

Answers: 1 Science, 2 Pits, 3 Research, 4 Chemistry, 5 Underground, 6 Mining, 7 Lamp, 8 Flash, 9 Protect, 10 Inquiry, 11 Explode, 12 Insurance, 13 Value, 14 Safety.

Sir Humphry Davy

A NEW COMPANY?

From the word "GO"—

place your printing order where you are assured of personal attention, expert designing, the finest materials and craftsmanship.

From Articles of Association, Share Certificates, to Letter Headings and the many other essential items, consult the Printing Department of the South China Morning Post, Ltd.

Call in at any time and examine specimens of quality, printing which we shall be proud to show you.

Morning Post Building — Wyndham Street, 1
Printing Dept. Telephone: 20002

JOHN CLARKE'S CASEBOOK

A JOURNEY NORTH

THE greater part of Alice's life has been spent in a busy manufacturing town in north-east England. There she and her husband lived contentedly enough, and if drama and high excitement hardly touched them, nor, to compensate, did disaster.

Then, three years ago, when Alice was 47, her husband died, and the family of their home that had seemed fortress-solid to her, was exposed.

Alice told up such things as she could find a buyer for, and her home for the last time, and went to live with a brother.

TWO YEARS

THE arrangement worked well enough for a few months, but Alice's brother was not a rich man, and she perhaps was fearful of becoming a burden to him.

She decided she must get a job. She decided, further, that her job should be not in the north-east, but in London.

Two years have passed since Alice, who is 49 now, came to London in search of work, and in those two years, here, she has had no job.

13TH TIME

SHE has lived on her pension of £2 a week and the she draws from the National Assistance Board, and when she has not been able to make ends meet on that £2 a week, Alice has taken to crime.

Twelve times she has been convicted — for shoplifting, mostly.

The other day at Clerkenwell court, Alice's 13th conviction was written into the records.

SINKING

SHE had sunk, this time, to something that many would think a few degrees lower than shoplifting. She pleaded guilty to stealing 11d from a news-vendor's stand in Oxford Street.

"I'm very sorry for this thing that has happened," Alice said to the magistrate, Mr. E. G. Robey, when the story of her crime had been told.

She is a stout, pale, light-lipped woman, who wore a black cloche hat and a long black coat that looked old

EGYPT HAS NO OBJECTION

(Continued from Page 1)

pay with provisional measures designed to prevent the aggravation of a dangerous situation without prejudice to any rights or claims in a dispute. It also empowers the Council to take account of the future of any region, such as Egypt, to cooperate with these provisional measures.

The view held by Mr Dulles and others is that the proposed Suez Canal Users Association could be regarded as such a provisional measure and that the Security Council could therefore demand that Egypt co-operate with it. Heuter and China Mail Special

Full Court Asked To Reverse Judgment

An appeal against a Chambers decision was brought by Fung Ping-fan, Fung Ping-kan and Co., Ltd., before the Chief Justice, Mr Justice M. J. Hogan and the Senior Puisne Judge, Mr Justice C. W. Reece in the Full Court this morning.

The case concerned a dispute with the appellants' tenant, Ng Tung-chai, trading as the Cheung Yick firm, a seller of cigarettes and cold drinks occupying part of the ground floor of 73 Connaught Road Central, over access to an area of occupation of the premises.

The appellants are plaintiffs in an action for an injunction to restrain the defendant, Ng, from interfering with the freedom of partitioning walls.

The appeal was against the decision of Mr Justice J. Reynolds dated July 21 in which he dismissed, with costs, the appellants' summons for judgment on the ground that he had no jurisdiction to entertain it.

The appellants, represented by Mr Brook Bernaghi, (instructed by Mr P. C. Woo), asked the Full Court to reverse Mr Justice Reynolds' decision. They sought an order that they should have leave to proceed to judgment with costs, and to issue an injunction, alternatively that the respondent be given leave to defend and an order that costs should be in the cause; or that the appellants' summons be remitted to the Judge for him to hear and determine on the merits.

The respondent, Ng, is represented by Mr Richard Wintler, instructed by Hastings and Co.

Hearing is proceeding.

MAN ON SERIOUS CHARGE

The trial of Leung Hon-man, 38, charged with using an instrument with intent to procure a miscarriage opened before Mr Justice J. Reynolds, at the Criminal Sessions, this morning.

The alleged offence was stated by the Prosecution to have been committed at an address in Javelin Road, in July 3 this year.

Mr Simon L. Crown Counsel, is prosecuting, assisted by DSI Wong Shiu-chung.

The accused is represented by Mr Patrick Yu, instructed by Mr Francis Wong of Messrs C. Y. Kwan & Co.

FREE CLINIC

A jury of five men and two women were empanelled.

In his opening address, Mr L. said that complainant, Shek Ping-ying, went to an address in Javelin Road, which was apparently a free clinic operated by a certain Residents' Association. She consulted the accused who, Crown Counsel said, was not a registered doctor in Hong Kong.

Accused gave her an injection and told her to return to the clinic. Complainant returned after a few days and after being examined by the accused was told that she was pregnant.

Mr L. said that the complainant told the accused that she did not want the child and the accused allegedly said he would terminate the pregnancy for a price of \$350.

On July 3, complainant went to the same address where the accused gave her an injection and treatment. The complainant and the accused were caught in the act by the Police who were acting on information.

Various instruments were seized by the Police. The complainant was later removed to hospital.

Hearing is proceeding.

Radio Hongkong

6 p.m. Time Signal and Programme Summary: 6.03, Stock Market Report; 6.08, Harmonic Selected Favourites; 6.30, Australian Magazine; 6.45, Box 200; Bert Gillett at the Organ; 7. Classical Requests presented by Aileen Dekker; 7.30, Donald Martin; 7.45, Charles Dickens Episode 4—Hail Columbia (BBC); 7.50, Weather Report; 8. Time Signal and the News; 8.00, Commentary or Stop Press Item; 8.15, Evening Stars—The Four Guarantees; 8.30, Here come the Girls; 8.45, Time Signal, Robert Farnon and his Orchestra (BBC); 9.30, Variations from "Fountain of Salieri" (Beethoven); 10, The Goon Show; Peter Sellers, Harry Secombe and Spike Milligan; 10.30, Beneath the Valley of the Moon (BBC); 11.15, Time Signal, Radio News Reel; 11.30, Goodnight Music; 11.30, Close Down.

REDIFFUSION

3 p.m., Secrets of Scotland Yard—Narrated by Clive Brooks; 3.30 Music by Lopez—With Guest Artists; 4.00, Romances of the World—Louis XV; 4.15, Tea for Two—4.30, Strictly Instrumental; 5. Children's Corner—Presented by Auntie Pamela; 5.30, Monday Requests—Presented by Betty; 6.25, Birthdays; Mailbag; 6.30, La Musique Francaise—Presented by Jeannette Piry; 7. Personality Parade—Rum Column; 7.15, Felix King and his Orchestra; 7.30, Eddie Fisher with Axel Stordahl's Orchestra; 7.45, "The Final Year"—The Story of a Mother's Courage; 8.00, Time Signal and the News; 8.05, Weather Report, Announcements and Interlude; 8.15, Interlude for Music; 8.30, With the Radio Revelers; 8.30, Quilty Party—A Panel of Experts solve a problem set by William J. Mason; 9. I Know What I Like—Mr James Hudson chooses his Favourite Music; 9.30, Monday Concert—The Barber of Seville (Rossini) (played by the Orchestra of the Berlin Civic Opera conducted by Arthur Schnabel); 10.00, Concerto Violin in a minor, Opus 27 (Glasunov) (played by Yehuda Jellinek with the London Philharmonic Orchestra conducted by Sir John Barbirolli); 10.10, Music by Andre Koelela and his Orchestra; 10.30, Popular Dance Band; 11. Date with Dreamland—Featuring the vocalists of the Radio; 11.30, Singers; 11.30, Prelude to Midnight—Popular Concert Favourites; 11.30, Goodnight Save the Queen; Close Down.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"Yes, I'm the baby sitter who advertised! After sitting with two generations of kids free, I'm going to cash in on the experience!"

Murder Charge Proceedings

(Continued from Page 1)

He found certain stains on the first floor items. Questioned by Major Smith-Hughes on the white patch over the deceased's heart, Dr Pang said the patch was one inch by one inch in size. He said it was a sign of an old inflammation of that section of the heart.

Asked by Inspector Bodie about his examination of the accused, witness said he examined Shepherd on the evening of July 31, with his consent. Shepherd weighed 148 pounds and stood five feet eight and a half inches in his boots. He was cooperative and calm.

Multiple tattoo marks were found on Shepherd's hands, chest and legs. There was an old scar one and a half inches long across his left wrist, and another scar one and a half inches by one inch on the back of the left hand. There was another old scar at the back of the left hand measuring one inch long and another scar at the back of the left forearm, one and a half inches long. There was still another old scar on the middle part of the left thigh.

Shepherd's blood was of group "A", Dr Pang stated.

Clerk's Evidence

The next witness was the chief clerk of Melbourne Apartments, Liu Chun-ling. Liu said that she accused and his wife moved into the Apartments from June 18 this year. During their stay he had not heard any quarrelling between them. They appeared to be a happily married couple.

On July 31, witness said, he was in the accounts office when a roomboy called him. Together they went to room 309. The roomboy opened the wardrobe and saw the body of a European woman whose identity he did not know at that particular time.

The body was in a squatting position inside the wardrobe. The woman's face was covered by the clothing hanging inside the wardrobe.

Liu said she then informed the Police. He said there were two keys to each room in the Apartments. One was handed to the guest occupier, while the management kept the other key. At the time of the incident, accused and his wife owed the hotel \$181.45. This amount was the balance of accounts partly paid by them the previous week.

Meal In Room

A maid servant, Ho Lau, gave evidence that it was her duty to wash and clean the corridor, verandah and the rooms on the second floor of the Apartments. On July 30, she went on duty at 8 p.m.

At 7 p.m., she said, the accused and his wife asked for two meals to be served in their room. The meals were delivered. Both the accused and his wife were in the room then. They appeared to be quite normal and happy.

Ho said it was not unusual for them to have their meals served in their room.

On July 31, witness continued, she had her morning meal at 10 a.m. After that, she and two colleagues went to tidy the rooms on the second floor. One of her colleagues, Lee Chi-ling, knocked at the door of room 309 and opened it with a key. She followed.

The condition of the room appeared to be normal and the bed had been used. Ho said. She swept the floor and found a piece of clothing. She put that clothing back into a wardrobe. She also found a pair of shoes underneath the bed and intended to put them into another wardrobe.

Wedged Tight

The door of this wardrobe was wedged tight with a piece of paper. When she opened it, the body of a European woman was found inside in a crouching position.

Witness said that at that time she did not know that the woman was dead, and that she thought she was only playing. She called out to her colleagues to come and look.

The management was then informed.

Ho said she had known Shepherd and his wife since June 18, when they moved in. She saw them often and had never heard of any quarrel between them. She had never seen Shepherd drunk in his room, but she had often seen him drinking beer.

Hearing is proceeding.

WEEKEND WATER STORAGE LOSS

The Colony's reservoirs lost 34 million gallons of water over the weekend. The total amount of water in the reservoirs at the end of the week was 4,934 million gallons.

Consumption during the two days amounted to 78 million gallons and the intake from streams and catchment areas was 44 million gallons.

The following are the Water Authority's figures for the weekend:

Sunday, at 8 a.m.—total storage 4,952 million gallons, consumption 39 million gallons, yield 23 million gallons—a loss of 16 million gallons.

Monday, at 8 a.m.—total storage 4,934 million gallons, consumption 39 million gallons, yield 21 million gallons—a loss of 18 million gallons.

No rainfall was registered by the Water Authority in the past two days.

Spies Arrested

Seoul, Sept. 23.

The South Korean army counter-intelligence corps announced the arrest of two North Korean Communists, and two leading members of the South Korean Progressive Party, who were accused of trying to get political funds from North Korea through the two spies—Reuters.

KCR's Inspection System At Fault Says Coroner

Mr Derek Cons, Coroner at the inquest into the deaths of six Kowloon-Canton Railway employees, said at Kowloon this morning that he thought the Railway was at fault in not having some proper system of internal inspection, but he did not think there was sufficient evidence to justify his returning a verdict of criminal negligence. Mr Cons returned a verdict of accidental death.

The six workers, Chan Fook-sang, Yu Tin-yau, Lee Wah, Fung Ping, Tam Fai and Chan Man, died from injuries received when the boiler of locomotive No. 22 exploded at the Hunghom Locomotive Yard on April 27.

The inquest was conducted by Det. Sub-Inspector C.R. Hurbert, Mr J. Bodilly, Crown Counsel, appeared for the Kowloon-Canton Railway (British Section).

In his findings, Mr Cons said: "In this enquiry into the deaths of six Chinese males the facts are simple and not disputed, and I find that the said Chinese males were Chan Fook-sang, Yu Tin-yau, Lee Wah, Fung Ping, Tam Fai and Chan Man, who died as the result of the explosion of locomotive No. 22 in the depot yard at Hunghom of the British Section, K.C.R."

"The actual explosion quite clearly resulted from the acute wastage and corrosion of the steam space stays supporting the crownplate of the fire box and of the rivet heads along the top of the front and joint, together with the fact that some 15 to 20 of the said stays had already broken before the explosion. This state of affairs caused the fire box crownplate to collapse downwards under the pressure of steam in the boiler, allowing the steam to escape through the smoke flues into the smoke box, where the pressure forced the smoke box door off its mountings and at the same time drove the heavy engine some distance back along the track."

"It was suggested during the enquiry that this wastage of the stays was to some extent the result of the explosion and was in fact the reduction invariably caused when tensile strain to breaking point is applied to a metal rod. However reference to the plan of the stays, Exh. 61 shows that even accepting this suggestion some 19 stays out of the 255 shown were less than half their original diameter and a further 29 were less than 2/3 of original diameter. Also the photograph of the stays which were broken at the upper ends and thus received no strain are quite clear, and I accept that the stays were in a very bad condition before the explosion."

NOT TO BE BLAMED

"It appears to me that the main cause of the condition of the stays and rivet heads was the galvanic action caused by the presence of both copper and steel in the same solution. This may have been aggravated by the replacement of the steel side stays by copper stays, but the evidence as to this is not very satisfactory and I consider that no blame can be attached to K.C.R. or Mr Lee Wen-hin (mechanical engineer), for their policy in this respect."

The same comment applies equally in respect of the water used in the locomotives for the tests of the supply water and that in four boilers showed all to be in good condition.

"Further I find no evidence that in general the locomotives of the railway were subjected to over-cold firing up, although doubtless there were individual instances which may or may not have contributed to the condition of No. 22. Certainly on the day in question I am quite satisfied that the firing up of this boiler was properly carried out and in no way, other than creating the necessary pressure, caused the explosion."

"Mr Lee also suggested that the four stays generally referred to were a secondary cause of the explosion, but I accept the evidence of Mr R. Woodward (Senior Surveyor of Ships, Marine Department), that by themselves these stays were not of great importance, although taken together with the condition of the other stays and rivets they were naturally a factor of the main cause."

"I also accept that had the internal condition of this boiler been known, it should have been withdrawn from service as it had been done with Loco. 20, and Loco. 21."

Printed and published by ROSE GLOVES HUTCHINSON and others on behalf of South China Morning Post Limited at 1-3 Wynburn Street, City of Victoria in the Colony of Hong Kong.



Can Cans at Paquerette's

— Get yours to-day —

Shop late Mondays — open till 7 p.m.

16a Des Voeux Road

Tel. 21-157